The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,009—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

— P & O —
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7332	L. M. Wibmer	11th Aug.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
" M." VALETTA	6963	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6297	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4836	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked " M " proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,743	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,719	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 9th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 8th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilets" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD., SUPPLY ENGLISH DRUGS OF GUARANTEED PURITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAY HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAYS,
AND ALL LARGE BUYERS OF
DRUGS AND MEDICAL REQUISITES,

Are invited to ask for KEMP & Co.'s List and Terms before placing their Orders elsewhere.

SPECIAL TERMS. PROMPT DESPATCH.

All Products of Standard Excellence.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	22	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Reg."

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T

FORGET

THAT SATURDAY, THE 11TH AUGUST, is the LAST DAY of our ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
32, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the gazetted post of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Accountant General's Office, Kashmir State. Applicants should be thoroughly conversant with the system of Accounts and Audit in the office of an Examiner of Public Works Accounts (Buildings and Roads) in British India, should be trained in the local inspection of the offices of Executive Engineers, and be possessed of a good knowledge of English. The pay of the post will be Rs. 300-25-450 per mensem, with the usual travelling allowances, but no other allowances or free quarters.

Applications in writing will be received by the undersigned for a period of six weeks from the date of this advertisement, and should be accompanied by certificates (original or properly authenticated copies) of each applicant's past service and qualifications and by a statement of his age and nationality. The work will include frequent travelling on inspection duties, for which a certificate of physical fitness should be submitted.

The undersigned will give no reason for accepting or rejecting an application.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Accountant General,
Jammu and Kashmir State.

Srinagar, 1st August, 1900.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, late Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
HOOSEIN SHAIKJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
ASHANNA NAGOO, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
DOOLABJEE KOOSAJEE SANGREY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MAINAH NAIKIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LALTAPARSAD DWARKA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
FAZULBHOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
THOMAS FRANCIS CABRAL, late Jailer, Dhulia Jail.
JOHN NOEL, late Wharf Ranger, Bombay Port Trust.
CHARLES WILLIAM TYLER, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Kirkee.
HARIDAS RUNCHORDAS, late of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant.
ARTHUR EDWIN PROCTOR, late a Government Pensioner, Karachi.
RICHARD WILLIAM LIEBSCHWAGER, late Acting Deputy Sheriff, Bombay.
HENRY GEORGE SYMONS, late Lieutenant Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, Retired List, Mahableshwar.
GORJI AMRITKUSAL JAYVANTKUSAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Jain Priest.
GEORGE HENRY BROOME, late Telegraph Inspector, Indian Midland Railway, Bhopal.
CLAUDINE FERNANDES, late wife of Michael Fernandes Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Igatpuri.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for letters of Administration Limited to the Trust Property and Credits of TRIBHOWANDAS NURSEYDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased,
CHANDACOOVER (wife of PREMJEE ROWJEE and daughter of MUNMOHANDAS PURMANANDAS) of Bombay, Hindoo ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 4th day of August, 1900.
Messrs. MULJI & RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

READ THIS! READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M°S°O°.	4. L°V°R°O°L.
2. B°R°I°.	5. °O°D°N.
3. C°P°N°A°E°.	6. M°R°E°L°E°.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." The Postal receipt for the money order must be posted together with the letter (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3, Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

REMEMBER there are hundreds of useful and FANCY ARTICLES still to be sold at SALE PRICES. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Komp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are soldin Bottles by all Chemists.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, and the following day at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, a large quantity of fancy toys of various description, lady's companion, dressing bag, dressing case, stationery boxes, albums, fancy glass, table ornaments, plated ware, Japanese ware, etc.

The goods are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teak wood, household furniture almost new by Davjee Canjee, drawing room suite lined Genoa velvet, rich crockery and glassware, plateware, ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, in good order, table ornaments, old Japanese flower vases, pictures, Singer's hand sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carpets, boy's pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of the late Mr. J. WHITE, Jeweller.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 817 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Hoosein Shaikji, consisting of gold kuddas and rings, silver anklets, footrings and bangles, cupboard, wardrobe tables, chairs, cots with mattresses, boxes, large and small copperpots, brass articles, cotton and silk clothes, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Crows Nest," Pardeo, Mahaluxmi, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order by Dawjee Canjee and others, one 18 stopper organ, 1 Cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, 1 large cooking-stove, 1 garden water tank, 1 large hall clock, 1 English fire-proof safe with stand, rich glass, crockery and best plated wares, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich carpets and rugs, engineering books and drawing instruments, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. T. REDMAYNE, Foreman, Erecting Shop, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured price-goods, etc.

44 Drums carbolacene, 4 casks carbolaceng.

The property of Mr. G. BROWN consisting of sofas, chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, hanging and cloth presses, dining tables, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong built landau in good order.
1 second hand office shigram in very good order.
1 bay waler quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, Sopari Bag, near G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design made by Dawjee Canjee and others, such as drawing room suits lined with rich plush velvets cabinets, almyrahs, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and best plated wares, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c. the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq., Works Manager, Loco. Dept., G. I. P. Ry., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Merwanjee Edulji Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed or mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3,3548 and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Jehangir Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Anundrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7491, and Streets Nos 27,1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewal Jaffer or his tenants and then of Byramji Dorabji Banaji, Peroshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdoonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FRENCH ROAD OR CHOWPATY ROAD.

Messrs. BENNET, & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Parmanandas Brijmohandas, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of October, 1897, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at French Road or Chowpaty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards or threabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 204, new Nos. 1078 and 1603, old Survey No. 180 and new Survey No. 8,000, together with the bungalow, chawl, out houses and other buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, Nos. 2561, 2562 and 2564, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 12, 14, 16 and 18, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road called French Road or Chowpaty Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Mahomedally Rogay and partly by the dharmsalla of Motabhai Raghunath, on towards the east by the property of Kessowdas Gooculdas Jagmohandas, and on or towards the west by the property of Jethabhai Narranji, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, mortgagees' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A CORN-GRINDING MACHINE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Liquidator of the Bombay Grain Trading Company, Limited in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction at the Cork Stood Iron Foundery Jacob's Circle—

A corn grinding machine by Ruston Proctor.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, and THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

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Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th Inst., being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1856.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

26th July, 1900.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on application, Edition 1819.
   VERY SCARCE.
   (In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
   VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED | Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £16).
4. SIR CHARLES D'OYLY'S INDIAN SPORTS with 17 Lithographs, of Pig-sticking and other Indian sports, together with the Feathered Game of Hindostan, Oriental ornithology and Behar Amateur Lithographic scrap book. EXTREMELY RARE. The four works are bound in 2 vols. Price on application.
5. INDIAN ANTIQUARY—22 vols. 4to from 1872-1893. Price on application.
6. RULERS OF INDIA AND THE CHIEFS OF RAJPUTANA, 1550–1896, with 200 Portraits of the Chiefs of Rajputana in color on 19 plates, with Portraits of British Sovereigns and Viceroys. Impl. 4to. Price on application.

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta,
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .....Plaintiff,

VS.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant above named and of the original 1st defendant herein, in all that piece or parce or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 222, and new No. 5255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6-9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Fasker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Magniac and Jehangier, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

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For terms, and particulars apply to the

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	57
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,080	60
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	£50,000	200	12 1-2
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10
Coorla Mills	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65
Khatao Macunjee	1 1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Nil
Nadura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30
Presidency Mills. Co.,(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 12½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	350	250	Rs. 15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20
Venishunker Lakmidas Shunker Mill Co, Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Aktar	200	1,250	1,250	125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurracheo)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17
Khandesh	240	450	450	dvdRs 80
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30
Sassoon	300	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125
Sind	400	2,000	750	20
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	650
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	482 1-2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-42m., 9-10s. Low water, 2-27m., 3-32s. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Japan per transport Carthage, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow,—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Umtali, via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th instant, respectively.

A MISSING SCHOOL-BOY.—A report has been made by the Principal of the Indo-British Institution that a boy, named Cecil White, aged about six or seven years, strayed or ran away from the Institution at 1-30 p.m., on Monday last. The boy was admitted into the school only on Saturday last. His father is said to be living at Duncan Road. The boy, when last seen, was dressed in khakee.

BURGLARY AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.—Abdul Rahiman Khodabux, a Mahomedan, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 63, the property of Abdulla Shaikji. On Sunday last, during the absence of the complainant, the accused, who was his acquaintance, broke open the place, and stole the property. The accused was arrested on suspicion, on the same day, at Arthur Road, and the whole of the property was recovered from him. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PICK POCKET AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Anthone Jacob, a Native Christian, having a record of three previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Good, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 15-7 in cash, from the person of one Malshur ker Juggonath. The complainant resides at Kalbadevi Road. About half-past 1 o'clock, on Sunday last, he visited the Victoria Gardens, and while standing near a monkey cage he felt a jerk at his coat pocket. He turned round and saw the accused dropping the purse. The accused was at once secured and given in police custody. The magistrate convicted the accused and, as he was an old offender, sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT AT FERGUSON ROAD.—Yacoobkhan Dhulekhan, a wood merchant, who resides with his family in a jowli hut, off Ferguson Road, has reported to the police that his place was entered during Sunday night and a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, cash and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 760, stolen therefrom. The police searched the neighbourhood with the result that the box with the wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 75, was found on the flats, about four hundred yards away from the hut. The box containing the property was resting on some pieces of wood in the hut and within two feet of the bed on which complainant and his wife were asleep, and yet they maintained they did not hear any noise during the night in question.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Sunday there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, being three from starvation and one dead body recovered from the sea at Marwad, being another victim of the flood. The stormy wind prevailing for several days and the heavy downfall of rain have not done much harm, but on the sea-shore, a wall of a house in Vania Vad until recently, containing Dr. Moniz's dispensary, collapsed without injuring any body as the house was unoccupied. A portion of the end of the main road, which terminated on the shore of the creek, has been washed away and a deep ditch formed. Except on the main road, in the whole city of Lower Damaun, are to be seen pools of water, while the fields and gardens are transformed into little lakes. There was a happy break in the rain from 10 a.m., on Sunday, till 4 a.m., on Monday, and a break of even a week or ten days would be most welcome, but it has since recommenced to pour, and while transplanting operations are completed, it is feared this superabundance of rain will cause the rice crop either to rot or wash away.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Worlee, regarding the death of Custoorbai, a Hindoo girl, aged about fourteen years. The deceased resided with her husband and his parents at Byculla until about five days ago, when they all shifted to Worlee. The girl was in the habit of drawing water from a well in the compound of the oart, in which she lived. On Monday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, Custoorbai went out to draw water from the well, and as she did not return for some time, her sister-in-law repaired to the well, and found that deceased was not there, and that the chatti, which she (deceased) had taken with her was lying near the well. The police were informed and they dragged the well, and recovered the deceased's lady in the evening. The deceased lived happily with her husband, and it is surmised that while drawing water from the well, which is not protected by a parapet wall, she overbalanced herself and fell in. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. William Charles Lewis, Chief Travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, a Hindu, with attempting to travel between Victoria Terminus and Mazagon stations on the 20th April last, without a ticket. Mr. Kelkar, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had a third class season ticket from Mazagon to Matungs. On the day in question he got into a train at the Victoria Terminus station with the intention of proceeding to Matunga, but when Mr. Lewis went round for the inspection of tickets it was found that the accused had no ticket for the Mazagon station. The defence was that a servant of the accused had purchased a ticket for his master, but he was seated in another compartment. Mr. Lewis produced books to show that the ticket stated to have been purchased by the accused's servant was issued two hours after the incident. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Benjamin S. Aaron, a Jewaged, fifty-six, residing at Beliasis Road, was yesterday charged by Mr. A. S. Sahanalla, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The complainant said that in consequence of information previously received, he, on the 6th instant, proceeded to accused's house in the company of one Solomon. When they were a short distance from the house witness gave Solomon one rupee, with instructions to go to the accused's house, and buy from him a bottle of liquor. Shortly afterwards Solomon returned with a bottle of raisin wine and six annas change. Witness assembled a *punch* and searched the accused's house and found fifty bottles of wine, containing alcohol. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that it was not wine, but a mixture of raisin and water. It was used for religious purposes by Jews. A few years ago a similar case was brought in court but it was dismissed. As Mr. Ashbury wanted to call witnesses in support of his contention, the magistrate adjourned the case,

AN APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Tuesday, the 31st July last, Mr. R. R. Suntoke, pleader, appeared before the Full Court, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, and applied for a rule for a new trial in the case of Manecksji Cursetji and others vs. Cursetji Jamsetji Dhamdadcona, in which the learned Fourth Judge had awarded to the plaintiffs Rs. 320 as brokerage at 2 per cent. on the sale of the defendant's house at Gowalia Tank Road, with court costs and professional costs.

Mr. Suntoke based his application on the ground that the defendant had not employed plaintiffs or any of them to effect the sale of his house to Mr. Hormusji Mistri at Rs. 16,000 and that the learned Fourth Judge was in error in holding that he had employed plaintiffs, or any of them, who were, therefore, entitled to brokerage. The Chief Judge adjourned the matter to consider the evidence recorded in the case.

When the matter came on for argument before the full Court, Mr. Chitty informed Mr. Suntoke, that he had considered the evidence and was of opinion that there ought to be no new trial in the case. He was satisfied on the proceedings that the defendant did instruct the first plaintiff to effect the sale, and that the defendant's subsequent conduct in trying to effect the sale direct with Hormusji, could not alter his liability for the brokerage. The application was accordingly refused.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. ISMAIL ABDULLA *alias* ABDULLA RAHIMTULA.

THE Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, applied for revision of the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon the accused by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 23rd April last for an offence of theft in a building under section 380 of the Penal Code. It was stated that the accused was a habitual thief, having been convicted on five previous occasions between the years 1892 and 1898. The record of the previous convictions was produced before the magistrate, and the accused admitted them before sentence on him was passed in the present case. This sentence, it was submitted, was quite inadequate; and that the magistrate should, under the circumstances, have either inflicted a more severe sentence or should have committed the accused for trial before the High Court.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in disposing of the application, said: The five previous convictions were admitted, in which the sentences ranged from one to nine months. The sentence of six months in this case was, therefore, certainly inadequate. In such a case as this, the proper course for the magistrate was to commit the accused to the Sessions Court; but as the case is before us in revision, we think it will be sufficient if we enhance the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OBLIGATORY.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAJIRAO BHAGWANTRAO.

THIS matter came before their Lordships on review of the proceedings of Mr. E. L. Sale, First Class Magistrate at Poona, who in April last, convicted the accused of giving false evidence in the course of a judicial enquiry and fined him Rs. 20, or in default to suffer twenty days' simple imprisonment. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused in that he, being legally found to state the truth in an enquiry held by the Mamlutdar of Purandar regarding an application for a grant of Rs. 25 as 'tajai,' falsely stated that survey No. 323 of Belsar, was not mortgaged, knowing that it was mortgaged to Ballu Nagarkar.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in ordering the record and proceedings to be returned, remarked that the magistrate's attention should be called to section 193, Indian Penal Code, under which it was obligatory on him to pass a sentence of imprisonment.

DACOITS MEETING WITH BAD OMENS.

IMPERATRIX VS. RATANJEE BEJANJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that, on the 8th February last, some of the witnesses in the case were going in three carts from one village to another, when they were stopped on the road by a gang of ten men, who beat them with sticks and robbed them of clothing and Rs. 126 in cash. It was alleged that the accused formed part of the gang. Two of the witnesses, Chatu and Uka, were following the others; they ran up on hearing the disturbance created by the robbery; and they said that they saw the robbers as they ran away. Some of the accused pointed out a spot in a stream, where was found a bag containing clothes, all of which were identified as forming part of the stolen property. Accused No. 1 was the first to point out the place, and the clothes were dug up. The three accused who appealed had made confessions. They described how they went out with intent to steal camels; how they turned back on meeting with supposed bad omens; how they were then joined by a party of men from Sheta; how they heard the approach of the complainants' carts; and how, disappointed in their hope of finding grain in the carts, they robbed the occupants of their clothes and cash. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

THE DIAMOND MILLS, LIMITED.

BEG MAHOMED HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN VS. THE DIAMOND MILLS, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, on behalf of the second defendant, applied that the hearing be postponed till the termination of another suit which had been filed by his client against the plaintiff Beg Mahomed. Counsel said Beg Mahomed had advanced certain sums of money to the mill on a mortgage of its property. The second defendant had also advanced money on other property belonging to the company. The question that arose in the suit was whether the money which the second defendant had advanced was on the same property as Beg Mahomed had advanced money upon. In May last Beg Mahomed was proceeding to sell the property under his mortgage, which included property which the second defendant said belonged to him. He had accordingly filed a suit against Beg Mahomed, asking for the sale to be stayed. That suit had not yet been heard, having been set down for hearing on the 20th instant.

Mr. Lang, for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., said he strongly opposed Mr. Jardine's application for a postponement. He did not think the court had power to make any such order. His client had made advances to the Diamond Mills upon the security of the mill premises, machinery and other articles. In all he had advanced Rs. 5,56,000. The present suit was filed to enforce that claim. He wished it to be decided, as he was paying out large sums to protect the mill property. Mr. Jardine's client came in under a subsequent mortgage, and claimed to be entitled to the property that Beg Mahomed said was included in his mortgage. Mr. Jardine's client had only a claim for a few thousand rupees on the stores and stock of the mill.

Mr. Jardine: We claim Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Lang said there was yarn for the security of the greater part of that amount. Beg Mahomed did not object to the yarn being sold.

His Lordship, after some further discussion, said the point appeared to be in regard to the priority or non-priority of the claims of the parties. He eventually decided that the suit should be set down for hearing on the 20th instant, together with the suit filed by Mr. Jardine's client against Beg Mahomed.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA

A LARGE and influential meeting of members of the Khoja community was held at the bungalow of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, in Pedder Road, on Saturday evening, to express their gratification at the appointment of one of their number, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, and to present to the hon'ble gentleman an address of congratulation from the entire Khoja community. The premises were prettily decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Among those present were—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ebrahim Hussum, Abdulabhoy Laljee, Hajibhoy Laljee, Dostmahomed Peerbhoy, Abdul Husain, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Amirudin Tyebjee, Alimahomed Bhimjee, Hajee Dawood Ismail, Rahimtula Kairaj, Ahmedbhoy Dawjee, Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Hajee Mahomed Jan Mahomed, Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed Patel, Sharafali Mamdjee, Lukmanjee Sulemanjee, &c. The guest of the evening arrived at the bungalow, at 7 o'clock, and was heartily welcomed by the members of the reception committee, including Messrs. Dostmahomed Peermahomed, Ismailbhoy Abdulabhoy Laljee, Esoofbhoy Peerbhoy and Allarakhiabhoy Canjee. Several introductions having been made, the Khoja patriarch, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, was called to the chair, after which Mr. Alibhoy Bhimjee addressed the meeting, explaining the object of it to present an address of congratulation to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula. When his appointment to the Council was announced, Mr. Alibhoy stated, great joy was manifested in the Khoja community. A meeting of Khojas was at once held, at which it was resolved to thank Government for making the appointment; and a committee was appointed to take steps to present an address of congratulation to the hon'ble gentleman and to collect subscriptions for a memorial of the occasion. A sum of Rs 10,000 had been subscribed for the purpose out of the interest on which it was proposed to found a scholarship in connection with the Bombay University, bearing the name of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, to be awarded to any Khoja student, who passes the Intermediate Examination with the highest number of marks. Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji thereupon read the address intended for presentation on the occasion; and at its close, the chairman enclosed it in an elegant silver casket and presented it to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim. The latter made a suitable acknowledgment of the honours done him by his co-religionists. Thanks were voted to the chairman and to the owner of the bungalow; and after partaking of a rich banquet, the assembly dispersed at a late hour.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE Champion Reef gold mines has given another splendid output of 13,636 ounces of gold in July, being 423 ounces in excess of June, and 154 ounces as compared with May, of which the following are details:—7,881 tons of quartz milled produced 12,053 ounces of gold; 1,250 tons of tailings treated by the pan process yielded 157 ounces; and 8,448 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process produced 1,423 ounces. The new mill of this Mine is being run up very rapidly, and is expected to be finished by the end of the current year, when it will be able to turn out considerably more gold from the very large accumulation of quarty which is lying idle for want of crushing power. The tailings will also be absorbed by the cyanide process.

In the Mysore mine, it will be remembered, that owing to the scarcity of water during July, 60 heads of No. 1 mill had to be closed down, and from the same cause there has been no return from the cyanide process. On the 20th July there was a fall of 4 1-2 inches of rain which filled the tanks, and everything is now in full working swing excepting No. 1 cyanide plant, which is undergoing repairs. The mine crushed only 8,700 tons of quartz in July which produced 10,723 ounces of gold, as against 14,727, 13,655, 14,417 14,109, 13,403, and 13,142 ounces in the first six months of the year, and it will again be noticed that the grade of quartz is falling considerably lower than that of the Champion Mine.

The Oorgaum mine has made quite an unexpected jump breaking all her previous records, and recovering as much as 2,113 ounces from scaling from amalgamated plate. The following are the details:—6,030 tons of stuff crushed produced 4,961·70 ounces of gold, 2,390 of tons tailings treated produced 302·10 ounces, 8,096 tons of slimes cyanided produced 1,124·71 ounces, making a total of 6,388·51 ounces, which with 2,132·11 ounces scaling from amalgamating plates gives a grand total of 8,520·62 ounces of gold. The new No. 2 cyanide plant has been started and better results are expected this month. The average in 1899 was 5,107 ounces and the monthly returns for this year have been 6,082, 5,945, 6,145, 6,236, 6,404, 6,683, and 8,500 ounces.

In the Nandydroog mine the returns are going up steadily. The details for July are:—3,050 tons of quartz produced 2,437 ounces of gold, 5,018 tons of tailings cyanided produced 595 ounces, making a total production of 4,032 ounces. The returns for the past six months have been 3,925, 3,820, 3,941, 3,841 3,896 and 4,015 ounces. Last year's monthly average was 3,638 ounces.

The Balaghat mine is keeping up its reputation, and justifying the action of the reconstructionists. It has returned 1,348 ounces gold made up as follows:—1,320 tons of quartz yielded 1,228 ounces, 1,200 tons tailing cyanided yielded 120 ounces; this as against 1,286 ounces in June and 1,267 in May. The monthly average last year was 627 ounces.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

LONDON and Liverpool markets closed, yesterday being the first Monday in August.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet but fully steady, both ready and forward, the Bazaar being good buyers at current rates in both positions. In Credits we hear of nothing doing, a few bills offering at 1s. 4 5-32d. this month, being refused.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	1-70
Shanghai 30 days sight	Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 148
Japan do	Rs. 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-6 for cash and Rs. 94-4 for the 31st August and closed at 2as. lower with only a limited business passing. To-day's news from China has had a weakening effect on the market.

STOCK AND SHARES.—The market is steady.

City of Bombay S. and W Co.	Rs. 575
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	Rs. 1 635
Swadeshi S. and W. Co.	Rs. 530
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Rs. 650
Tapti Valley Railway	Rs. 482 1-2

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, there being nothing doing to test it.

COALS.—The position remains unchanged with nothing to report.

WHEAT.—The market keeps quiet and the only business passing is on speculator's account, White Delhi for April-May is quoted at Rs. 5-1-0. August-September Rs. 5-6-0.

SEEDS.—LINSEED is quiet with nothing doing, Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-1-0 being quoted.

RAPESEED.—The market is dull with nothing doing and no change in rates which are quite nominal.

GINGELLY.—In this article there is nothing whatever to report.

POPPYSEED.—A quiet market without change in price, say Rs. 8-6-0, at which a small business is passing.

COTTON.—The market opened steady this morning with sellers asking higher rates for new crop, but as the day progressed and it was found that buyers were quite indifferent, the tone became quiter and we close this evening at Rs.210 for Good Broach, March, and Rs. 174 for Bengals for January. In ready cotton a very limited business has been done, probably not more than 400 bales have changed hands at prices rather lower than those quoted yesterday. Shippers have been entirely out of the market.

Bengal Fine Ready	Rs. 190 to Rs. 195
Do F. G. do	Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
Broach Fine do	Rs. 220
Do Good do	Rs. 215

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
" to Continent	nil.
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures, month of September	8·25—5
" of December	7·91 plus 6
Bar Silver in New York	61 unchgd
Exchange New York on London	4·88 1-4 plus 1-4

Receipt of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Dhollera	27 bales.
Compta and Dharwar	68 "
	95 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	5,993
Linseed	348
Rapeseed	205
Gingellyseed	78
Poppyseed	70
Groundnuts	209
Castorseed	3,493
Rice	110,534

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co's Liverpool friends' weekly letter reviews the market as under :—"Since our last there has been at first a very heavy liquidation in near positions, both in America and here, but yesterday and to-day new bull manipulation again advanced prices of near months violently. On the week July-August shows an advance of 20 points, August-Sept. 7 points, and new crops about 5 points. The late drop was partially artificial, and caused principally by the efforts of American bears to smash the July corner. Bears have been scouring the country for cotton in order to deliver it on contract in New York and New Orleans, hence the abnormally large receipts. The exports from America to Liverpool continue very small, and the deficit here will become more acute until there will be hardly any serviceable cotton left in Liverpool some time in September or October. Although the Continent is better supplied, the scarcity will make itself felt there also. A careful observer from Eastern France writing to us, says: The cotton industry here is in an excellent state. The stocks remaining at the mills at the end of September will be the smallest ever known. Spinners are not fully covered in actual cotton till then, and it is very doubtful whether the sellers of Sept, and Oct. deliveries will be able to find the cotton. I think we shall see the acutest scarcity ever since the American war. Sellers will be at the mercy of of buyers, if the latter only stick to their contracts to the end. The China revolt is certainly a disturbing feature to Lancashire, but on the other hand, the monsoon rains are very favourable and bid fair to restore India's enormous buying powers. Nearly all the colonial and foreign markets are healthy, and the English Textile trade has been and is still exceedingly profitable and extensive. In view of the small supplies here, spinners will of course economise until the end of September, and in October on a basis cheaper by almost a full penny than present prices, work will be resumed full speed ahead. But the crop is later, America is eager to buy early deliveries, continental spinners are anxiously waiting for the new crop, therefore during Oct.-Nov. the expected relief for the Lancashire trade will be as far off as ever, just then the scarcity will make itself really felt, hence Oct.-Nov. is the safest position to buy, as we say all along. In Texas the weather has been very favaurable lately, except in small isolated sections; but altogether unfavourable reports come from Alabama, Mississipi and Louisiana, where stands are poor and plants small, sickly and bearing but few lower branches. Here and also perhaps in South Carolina and Georgia, the cotton crop, i. e., the first crop, will not be up to last year's. Heavy rains have bred rank grass and labour is also scarce in the abovenamed States. The new crop looks only like a probable 10 million, against consumption of 11 millions or more. We can have no decided opinion about summer and winter positions. Summers may go higher, but from time to time, "bears" may succeed in smashing the corner, especially when there will be no real scarcity in summer. Winter positions depend entirely on weather from now on. With fine weather and alternating rains, much damage may still be made good. Regarding Autumn positions, especially Oct. Nov, we do not hesitate. One of these days the whole excitment will start again, and will throw itself on the position which represents the period when renewed activity in the cotton trade will coincide with the smallest Liverpool supply since the American War. We still recommend buying Oct.-Nov; and think there is yet 1-2d. in them, even if crop accounts should continue favourable."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July, as compared with the statement of 17th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 17. Rs. A. P.	July 24. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000 0 0	1,01,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,53,35,936 12 9	1,44,37,579 14 9
Other Deposits, &c.	6,79,55,126 10 9	6,94,80,738 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,09,281 12 6	4,51,853 3 10
Sundries	17,64,261 13 8	16,98,610 9 4
	11,55,53,267 1 8	11,61,68,922 4 8

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,02 69,083 0 0	87,58,653 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	85,59,196 0 0	84,38,481 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 31,95,539 12 7	2,30,18,323 0 2
Accounts of Credit on do.	2 11,27 282 13 1	2,13,31,734 14 1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,11,71 345 3 10	1,17,83 015 6 8
Balances with other Banks.	8,93,958 2 9	13,18,386 5 8
Bullion	2,34,712 11 5	2,38,707 9 4
Dead Stock	13,29,861 6 5	13,29,861 6 5
Stamps	11,093 11 7	10,876 6 7
Sundries	10,80 315 9 3	10,91,378 15 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,86 48,09 1 6	2,25,10,402 8 4
Do. at Branches	1,90,27,010 9 3	1,62,89,091 11 7
Rs.	11,55,53,267 1 8	11,61,68,922 4 8

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	4,67,791	Inc.
Do. at Branches	13,51,317	Dec.
Other Deposits	15,25,552	Inc.
Post Bills	42,52	Inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	15,81,140	Dec.
Loans	1,78,211	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,04,452	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,11,670	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	38,61,593	Inc.
Cash at Branches	27,37,949	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—July 23, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of R J Browne, Mining Engineer, Sitarampur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOMKINS—SMITH—July 28, at Khandwa, George Cecil to Bertha Jane.

DEATHS.

FITZSIMONS—July 30, at Mussoorie, North-Western Provinces, of appendicitis and liver complications, Marie, the beloved wife of Arthur George Fitzsimons, Punjab Irrigation, aged 35 years and 7 months.

REED—July 29, at Malakand, of enteric, Lieutenant H T Reed, 25th Punjab Infantry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

IT turns out that the so-called reconnaissance on the 5th instant at Peitsang was in reality a heavy engagement, in which the Russians and the Japanese lost some 1,200 men. A report that the Chinese were retreating must be compared with the previous statement that the Japanese saw reason to await reinforcements, and that, the Allies concurring, the advance was countermanded. As might have been foreseen, the condition of the unfortunate Legations has been seriously compromised by this inopportune military demonstration. For some time past the Legations have been supplied with food by Prince Ching and General Yuan Lu, and the relations between the Chinese Government and the Ministers were friendly. All this is now at an end; the food-supplies have been stopped with the obvious intention of compelling a surrender. The anti-foreign movement has received even greater impatus than that which followed the destruction of the Taku forts which first brought the regular troops to fight side by side with the Boxers, who appear to have become recognised throughout China as patriots defending the country against invasion. The London correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary, vehemently asserts that the whole movement is due to the Empress-Dowager. Seeing that the Empress was removed from power when the Boxers gained strength and only resumed her position as Regent when the milder influence of Prince Ching and Yuan-Lu got the upper hand it is absurd to suppose this. It is to be feared that this premature attempt of some of the Allies to reach Peking will enormously extend and embitter the anti-foreign agitation which is now spreading even in the Yangtse Provinces. Under the circumstances it is clearly perilous for a Chinese statesman or general to avow sympathy or friendship for the foreigners. Two have already been beheaded for this crime. It seems pedantic to a degree for the United States Government, at this moment, when the Legations are foodless and helpless, to refuse consent to their transfer under escort to Tientsin unless the Governments and Ministers are first allowed to correspond in cypher.

THE statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India in the year 1898-99 has been presented to Parliament. It bears the name of Sir A. Godley, Under-Secretary of State for India. Like the budget of the present year receipts and expenditure are given in sterling at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound. The work of legislation went on apace, twenty Acts being passed by the Viceroy's Council and four each by the Legislatures of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, three by the newly-created Council of Burma, and one by that of the Punjab. An Act was passed giving power to regulate the importation of live stock likely to be affected by infectious or contagious diseases. It does not give power to regulate the inland trade; a serious omission in view of the appearance of rinderpest from time to time in one province or another, and the almost perennial existence of a hateful form of horse sickness in certain parts of Sind. A curious piece of legislation makes the testimony of experts as to the identifying of finger impressions legal evidence. An Act passed in 1899 empowered the Courts to deal according to their discretion with inequitable contracts when one of the parties is not a free agent able to defend his interests on the footing of equality. In England juries assumed and effectively exercised the right to refuse redress to unscrupulous moneylenders of whom Isaac Gordon was a type. They even went further and convicted the money-lender, preying on his victims under an alias, of fraud and misrepresentation. The legislative measure that excited most controversy was Act XIV of 1899 imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed importations of sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The wholly baseless outcry that the countervailing duties on foreign sugar entailed a repudiation of free trade principles has died away and is no more heard. So far as Bombay is concerned the most important measure passed was the Act for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for future expansion, and removing or improving insanitary dwellings and the construction of sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes of the inhabitants. Lord Curzon laid the foundation of chawls intended for the latter purpose, which are slowly approaching completion. Three new thoroughfares to open up the interior of the city to the healthful sea-breezes have been marked out and the Second Nagpada is to be practically rebuilt. London provided a loan of fifty lakhs at reasonable interest. It has, however, been a matter of surprise and greater regret that with the exception of the workmen's chambers just referred to, two years have passed without any progress being made either in the opening up of the city or the removal of insanitary buildings.

The second chapter acknowledges the valuable public service of local bodies, municipalities, district boards and Port Trusts. The revenue from all sources administered by the several local bodies amounted in 1898-99 to £7,542,800. The income of the municipalities, apart from loans and extraordinary receipts, was little short of three millions sterling. The revenue of the local and district boards was a little over three millions, supplemented by grants and transfers from provincial revenues. The municipal funds are spent chiefly on water-supply, hospitals and dispensaries, the maintenance of streets and roads, drainage, sanitation, vaccination and education. The municipalities would be flattered to hear that they do more for the benefit of their fellow-citizens under these heads than was done before by Government officers, and that the vigilance and public spirit with which the members of the local bodies performed their honorary duties is recognised. There is, however, brief reference to the fact that during the year the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality was under consideration, and that a scheme was proposed under which the number of members would be reduced, and the proportion of those nominated by Government should be increased. But the municipality receives full credit for the improvements effected in the previous eleven years, spending £1,118,000 on water-supply, the drainage of the suburbs, the removal of polluted tanks and the opening-out of roads. The satisfactory result was that the death-rate fell from 42·7 to 35·8 per mille. The year would have been exceptionally healthy but for the two visitations of plague, the first of which carried off 192 and the second 1,200 victims. There was a considerable exodus of the people during the first and milder epidemic which occurred in the spring. There was less panic, and a smaller exodus when the more fatal outbreak took place in the autumn. Four lakhs were borrowed to meet the heavy cost of combating plague, which the Government supplemented by a grant of nearly equivalent amount. The police force of Calcutta is 3,000 strong, one thousand more than Bombay.

The City of Bombay, as was inevitable, experienced a considerable rise of local taxation during the year, necessitated by the wild and wasteful plague measures in 1897, which in a few months dissipated its splendid reserve of twenty-seven lakhs and left the city heavily in debt. The revenue realised was £477,000, thirty thousand pounds more than that of the previous year. The general tax was increased from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 per cent. The duties on grain, flour and firewood were doubled, and yielded £74,600. The expenditure was £489,300, of which nearly £100,000 was spent on public works, £112,000 on public health, and £165,000 in interest on debt. At the end of the year, the outstanding debt was £2,790,000. A temporary loan of £253,000, advanced in the previous year by the Bank of Bombay, was renewed. Plague absorbed £118,000, of the loan funds. £30,000 was expended on sewerage, and a somewhat larger sum on minor sanitary works, £96,700 was provisionally advanced for plague purposes by the Bombay Government. The death-rate from all causes rose to 63 per mille as against 58 per mille in 1897, and 41 per mille in 1896. The City Improvement Trust came into existence at the end of 1898, but as we have said, no demolition had been begun up to the end of 1898-1899, and the same may be said now in August, 1900. The estimated cost of the schemes in contemplation is £1,213,000, £756,000 of which will be recouped by the sale of surplus lands. The year was one of remarkable prosperity for the Port Trust, its revenue rising to £347,600, the highest on record. The export of wheat, which in the previous year had almost ceased, amounted to more than 300,000 tons, the exports of cotton resumed their former level, and there was a considerable increase in the export of seeds. The tonnage of steamers engaged in the foreign trade of the Port was 1,185,000 tons. The tonnage of all vessels considerably exceeded 2,000,000 tons. At the end of the year, the debt of the Trust was little short of three millions and a half. It was decided to set aside a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the debt in sixty years. The value of the landed and other property of the Trust is little short of four millions sterling. The port of Calcutta did even a larger business, although hampered by the plague scare among the labourers and by the illness of the staff. The lesson of the year, on the whole, is that given a good monsoon, India recovers at a bound, the prosperity impaired by drought and famine.

THE Army Temperance Association is every year gaining a firmer hold of the British soldier in India. Albeit the membership last year was affected by the movement of troops to South Africa the Association showed an increase in numbers of 2,804 over the preceding year. The average for the year was 23,472 and the increase was all the more gratifying in that it followed upon a series of decreases since 1894-95 when the membership reached a record total. An exceedingly satisfactory feature of the report for last year is that the percentage of men who had been members of the Association for a year and more was not only greatly in excess of 1898 but of any previous year. The stoppage of the trooping season last year is given as an explanation of this fact which shows that in ordinary times the Association loses many of its oldest and most influential members every winter. The three Beatty Challenge Shields, which are annually awarded to the Battery of Artillery, the Regiment of Cavalry and the Battalion of Infantry having the largest proportion of total abstainers of twelve months' standing, were secured by the 23rd Company Southern Division R.G.A., the 9th Lancers and the 1st Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment which had a percentage of 55, 45 and 36·22 respectively. The relation between drink and military crime had been pretty well established in previous years and the returns for last year show that of the men convicted by court-martial over 33 per thousand were non-abstainers and only about four per thousand were teetotalers. Summary punishments for insubordination were inflicted upon a proportion of over 66 per thousand of drinkers and 26 per thousand of abstainers. The teetotaller is not an angel but he has the advantage in conduct and also, as the figures prove, in health. There was last year a remarkable decrease of preventible disease in the Army and the proportion of hospital admissions was 187·53 per thousand among abstainers and 275·78 per thousand among non-abstainers. The work of the Army Temperance Association is appreciated by the Government who have recently made provision for temperance men in the railway Rest Camps where there had previously been no organisation connected with the Association. A suitable room has now to be set apart for the work of the Society, and if that is not available one or two part worn E. P. tents will be provided with all necessary furniture. By this arrangement time-expired members and recruits who have signed the pledge at Deolali will find means of passing the time agreeably at the rest camps after leaving Deolali, and will thus have a counter-attraction to the inducements which cause so many men to fall away from teetotalism.

THE rules which have been adopted by the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha with a view to limiting the expenditure on marriages and funerals among the Rajputs are working out successfully. The Sabha is a social reform society, whose regulations in the Native States where they have been adopted, have all the force of law. A scale of expenditure on weddings and obsequies has been drawn up according to incomes, and no person may spend more than the limit laid down, on pain of fine. Before these rules were adopted, the extravagances of parents on the marriages of their children were frequently ruinous. The society has also established a reform in the marriageable age, prescribing that boys and girls should not be married before the ages of eighteen and fourteen respectively. Last year there were 6,177 marriages and 1,480 funerals coming within the scope of the rules and in only 422 weddings and 103 burials was there any departure from the regulations as to age, expenditure and number of persons forming the marriage or funeral party. Breaches of the rules are dealt with by the local committees of the Sabha who according to whether they are enthusiastic on the subject or not inflict more or less punishment on the delinquents. The local committee in Bundi sentenced one individual to a month's imprisonment and a fine of eleven rupees for a breach of the rule in regard to the payment of *rit* or betrothal money. This, of course, was a somewhat severe vindication of a social rule, and the general committee made representations to that effect. In Kotah, however, infractions of the prescribed usage were punished by fines which did not exceed five rupees, an amount which the general committee considered too light. That the benefit of the rules is generally recognised is evident and the principle of reform contained in them is spreading. In Partapgarh during last year members of twelve castes other than Rajputs and Charans drew up regulations for their ceremonies and submitted them to the darbar for sanction. This, it is stated, is due to the great interest which the darbar has taken in extending the scope of the Sabha rules.

FIFTY years ago the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy founded the Parsee Benevolent Institution for the education of the Parsee youth of Bombay. The success of its work is amply evidenced by the high positions in the city of so many Parsees who were trained within its walls. In October last the jubilee of the Institution was celebrated by the students and ex-students who presented an address to the present Sir Jamsetjee. An account of the interesting proceedings on that occasion has been published in pamphlet form. The late Mr. Kirkham once described the Institution as a magnificent school and a credit to Bombay in every sense of the word, while the Hon. Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, stated that he had met with no schools which were equal to those of the Benevolent Institution, in method of work, in strictness of discipline and in general efficiency. The results of the teaching which has been given there during half a century were summarised in the address to the present representative of the worthy founder. Of the boys who received the basis of their education in these schools many have adopted the professions of law, medicine, civil engineering, journalism, and teaching, and numbers are to be found on the railways, in the telegraph, post and other Government offices and in every branch of trade and commerce. When the institution was endowed English education among the Parsees was but experimental and much of the intellectual advancement of the community during the last fifty years is no doubt due to the foundation of this excellent institution. In endowing such a fine educational establishment the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seems to have done for his community a service similar to that which was performed in past days by more than one English merchant to whose pious benevolence not a few of the great public schools of England owe their origin.

H.M.S. TENASERIM, which was lying in the Prince's Dock, where several cases of cholera occurred on board, has been moved into the stream and is now anchored off Mazagon.

INDIAN railways have now earned from 1st April to 21st July 104 lakhs more than in 1899.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFFREYS, Commanding Nerbudda District, is granted 60 days' leave to Simla, from the 1st September.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate of Rs. 8,875 for making the Shinawari-Nariab road practicable for baggage animals.

THE plague total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 71. There were 6 cases of plague and the same number of deaths.

THE success of the Nushki route may be gathered from the fact that in April, 1898, the trade to and from Baluchistan was valued at Rs. 31,000 only. In 1899 it was Rs. 38,000; but in April last it was estimated at Rs. 2,18,000.

SEVEN cases of plague and the same number of deaths were reported in Calcutta on Friday. The total mortality was 70. There were seven fresh plague cases recorded on Saturday and the same number of deaths. The total mortality was 55.

H. H. THE NIZAM has pardoned and released the Shiahs who were sentenced in connection with the Hyderabad Riot Case to imprisonment, and his Highness has expressed the hope, that by so doing, his subjects will continue to live in peace and harmony.

THE floods in Lower Assam are subsiding. Ten deaths have been reported and hundreds of cattle have perished. Many granaries have been washed away. There was a temporary scarcity of rice which was met by importation of rice from Goalpara and the interior.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd June amounted to Rs. 19,173, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 17,075. Total earnings from 1st January to 23rd June were Rs. 3,91,671, being an increase of Rs. 3,32,043.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd June amounted to Rs. 9,696; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,137. Total earnings from 1st January to 23rd June were Rs. 1,47,874, being an increase of Rs. 46,020.

FROM the report of the department of Issue of Paper Currency for the week ending July 31, 1900, it appears that the total amount of notes in circulation in India on that date was Rs. 30,78,41,255. The reserve in gold was Rs. 13,03,80,786, while that in silver was Rs. 7,07,60,523.

THE Committee of the Calcutta Mohamedan Literary Society has decided to send a telegraphic message of condolence to H. M. the Queen-Empress expressing "the profound sorrow and heart-felt regret of the loyal Mohamedans of India on the sad death of the Duke of Edinburgh."

THE Government have ordered an appeal to be filed against the decision of Mr. Denman, Sessions Judge, Lucknow, on June 4th last, acquitting Ganesh Persad, late Kotwal of the city, in Ameer Hasan's case, one of the two cases against him, sent up to the Sessions by the Preliminary Court, the other being that against a conviction in which Persad successfully appealed.

THE provincial cholera returns up to the 28th July give a total of 24,553 cases, with 13,012 deaths in British territory. In the Patiala State there were 1,941 cases with 980 deaths, and in the Jhind State 577 cases with 311 deaths. The disease is, however, decreasing. In the week ending 14th July there were 4,375 cases. In the week ending the 28th idem the number of cases fell to 2,503.

A LARGE meeting has been held at Bulawayo to protest against the introduction of Chinese labour in the mines. Resolutions were passed condemning the employment of Chinese.

AN agreement has been reached, the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" says, between the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, under which it is proposed to submit to arbitration the outstanding claims arising out of the seizure of British and American vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 1892.

A MELANCHOLY event took place on the afternoon of the 2nd August. At Fort Monro some ladies and gentlemen of the station collected at the lake to pass away the evening. Some of the gentlemen entered the water in order to overturn a capsized boat. Among these was a Mr. Smith of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Smith was no sooner in deep water than the coldness of the lake or some other cause made him faint, and he sank. A search was made, but it was not until the next day that his body was recovered.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE created rather a sensation among the more old-fashioned Parliamentary hands by appearing in the lobby yesterday in a straw hat. This is probably the first case on record in which a front-bench man has ever presented himself at St. Stephen's in a head-covering of such material. The wearing of strawhats in hot weather has been increasing, however, of late years among the rank and file members of Parliament, and last session Mr. Walter Rothschild even wore a top hat made of straw. This proved, however, but a fleeting vision.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY, the popular comedian was honorary examiner of the ladies' class at the Regent-street Polytechnic School of Elocution. After a dozen ladies had recited pieces tragic, humorous, and sentimental, Mr. Harvey praised the gesture of the pupils, remarking that it was a difficult art to acquire. When he studied elocution and recitation with that sound old actor, John Ryder, a good many years ago, he had to undergo a terrible private ordeal before Mr. W. S. Gilbert at the Opera Comique Theatre. He noticed Mr. Gilbert sitting at a table and looking gravely at him over the edge of a book. When the recitation was finished Mr Gilbert said, "Very good; but I should get out of the habit of using this sort of gesture," and illustrated the action by sawing the air with his arms wide apart.

AFTER some very oppressive days at the beginning of last week, we have now (writes a correspondent at Naples) the most delicious weather, the result of a "cold wave," which brought a violent thunderstorm, and then crystal-clear skies and fresh air. At dawn this morning the temperature was only 59 degrees Fahrenheit, and the maximum here yesterday 70 degrees. No city in Italy was more than 86 degrees at the hottest part of the day. Such weather makes Naples delightful, and the variety of cloud-pictures at sunset have been scenically magnificent. Grand ranges of cloud-mountains in pale yellow against a rose-tinted sky, or of rose-red peaks and towers on a violet background, while at night one could see that the moon was really hanging in the ether like a silver ball, as if one could place one's hollowed hands behind it and lift it from its place.

IT may be remembered that from November to April a Pacific Cable Committee, representing Great Britain and five Colonies, sat at intervals in the Colonial Office. What the Committee said and did is still shrouded in mystery so far as people in England are concerned. In Australia the same secrecy has not been observed. We learn from Australian newspapers that the Committee reported that the arrangements lately made between the cable companies and certain of the Australian Colonies would diminish the revenues of the Pacific cable. They thought, however, that the Pacific Cable would secure five-twelfths of the total traffic between Australia and the outside world, and that therefore, its competitors, the cable companies, would not be able to make the reduction to half-a-crown a word conditionally proposed in their agreement with South Australia and other Colonies. The Committee contemplated charging two shillings a word for transmitting ordinary messages across the Pacific, and one shilling more to cover American and Atlantic charges. So, at least, assert our Australian contemporaries. When is the public here to be informed of the outcome of the Pacific Committee's deliberations, and, what is more important, of the prospects of the Pacific Cable.

LORD SPENCER was prevented by his Parliamentary duties from attending the meeting at Lord Tweedmouth's town house in furtherance of the proposed memorial to Mrs. Gladstone. He was, however, one of the conveners of the gathering, and has undertaken to act as Chairman of the Committee by whom the formal appeal to the general public will be made. Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., will be the Treasurer. Already several large subscriptions have been received, including one from Lord Rosebery. The Free Convalescent Home at Ravensbury House, Mitcham, which it is proposed to endow, is an institution in which Mrs. Gladstone had for many years taken a deep personal interest. Ravensbury House, to which the institution has been moved from Woodford, was built about forty years ago, and when adapted to its new purposes it will accommodate from 40 to 50 patients. It is the only free convalescent home in or near London.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times" says :—The Press is disposed to consider the President as his own platform-maker. For once he has accepted a responsibility he might have evaded. He has taken his own line both on Imperialism and on silver. He asserts, not, indeed, the authority of the Executive over the Philippines, but the "full legislative power of Congress over territory belonging to the United States, subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice, and personal rights." This is what the Republican platform omitted. He asserts:—"The islands are ours; our authority is supreme." The Bryanite papers show themselves disposed to rest their case against the President's Imperialism at least in part on its manifest tendency to knit closer together Anglo-American interests in the East. This rather than futile sympathy with the beaten Boers, is likely to be pressed by and on the anti-English section. The Republicans are quite willing to accept that issue. They do not think a foreign policy the worse because it provides us with a powerful friend where he can be useful.

PRESIDENT LOUBET left Paris, the other morning, to attend the naval review at Cherbourg. He was accompanied by the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of War and Marine, and General Bailloud, the head of his Military Staff, who is appointed to the command of a French Division in China. It had been arranged (says our correspondent) that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was to accompany the party, but he is prevented, "the situation in China" as a communicated note states, "having become so very serious." The President during a few minutes stoppage at Caen received an address from the Mayor, who said that the country would be ready to defend the institutions it had freely adopted. M. Loubet replied: "I am sure the Republic runs no danger, but I am glad to know that if, any were so ill-advised as to attack it, the Republic could count among its defenders the population of Caen." At Cherbourg the President was received most enthusiastically. In replying for the welcome of the authorities of the town, he said he was confident that France could rely at all times on the support of her Army and Navy.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

SUPPLIES TO THE LEGATIONS STOPPED.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT PEITSANG.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai has received a message from Peking, stating that Tung-Fu-Siang has stopped all provisions going to the Legations.

The agitation appears to be increasing on the Upper Yangtse, but the abandonment of Chingking by the Consul and customs officials is bitterly denounced at Shanghai.

Japan has temporarily prohibited the emigration of labourers to America and Canada.

The Washington Government refuses to consent to the removal of the Ministers and foreigners from Peking until free cypher communication with the Ministers is restored.

A report has reached Chefoo that 16,000 of the Allies were heavily engaged for seven hours at Peitsang on the 5th instant, and that their losses were 1,200 men, chiefly Russians and Japanese. The report adds that the Chinese are retreating.

The British Consul at Tientsin telegraphs on the 4th inst. that the Japanese Consul there had received news from the Legations up to the 1st instant.

The advance of the Allies commenced to-day.

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR THE WAR IN CHINA.

LATER.

Victoria has sent 200 men to the China war, New South Wales has sent 300 men, and South Australia sends the gunboat Protector.

The expense will be shared by the Imperial Government and the Colonies.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The "Times," in an article, says it is highly gratifying that the employment of Imperial Service Troops in China has been received with enthusiasm in the Native States.

ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH.

SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM LEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram :—

London, 6th August.—After an interval of vacillation caused by a desire to see what turn affairs would take in Peking, the Empress-Dowager has apparently given her full support to the anti-foreign movement and is now doing her best to inflame the passions of the populace against the Europeans who still remain alive in Peking. Her bitterness and rancour against foreigners are, however, of old standing, for, according to a letter just received in the "Times" office, in a Council held so long ago as the 18th June, she approved of a relentless war against foreigners. The arrival of that bitterly hostile Mandarin, Li-Ping-Heng, at Peking has greatly aggravated the position of Europeans. His hostility extends to all the friends of Europeans, and he has already, with the approval of the Empress-Dowager, secured the execution of Hsu-Ching-Cheng, one of the staunchest friends of foreigners, and who was formerly Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Li-Hung-Chang, with the support of the Viceroy of Nanking, on Tuesday, telegraphed a memorial to the throne denouncing Li-Ping-Heng's massacres, but to no purpose, for next day an influential Mandarin suspected of pro-foreign tendencies, was beheaded, and then came the execution of Hsu-Ching-Cheng. The friends of Li-Hung-Chang are considerably alarmed at the turn of events at Peking, and Sheng has implored the protection of the British. The situation is extremely grave and the anti-foreign party is so strong now at Peking that there is a very general impression in Europe that it will take a much larger force than is at present at the disposal of the Allies to effect the relief of the Legations. The position of the Legations is getting more critical every day and now news has come through that Tung-Fu-Siang has stopped the provisions which since the armistice on the 17th of July were being doled out to those interned in the British Legation.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF No. 4 COOLY CORPS.

The transport City of Cambridge, with the No. 4 Coolie Corps and "D" Section No. 54 Native Field Hospital, consisting of 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 2 hospital assistants, 3 agents, 1 store-keeper, 3 men rank-and-file, 1,144 coolies, 61 public followers, 7 private followers, 3 chargers, 2 ponies and 2 mule drivers on board, left yesterday afternoon for China. The men were brought to Bombay in two special trains, arriving at the jetty shed Prince's Dock at 6-10 and 6-45 a.m. respectively. By 10 o'clock the stowage of baggage was completed. On the bugle being sounded the men fell in at the jetty shed and were examined by a staff of military doctors, after which they were embarked. The City of Cambridge weighed anchor about 12 o'clock and was moved towards the dock gate where she remained till about 5-30 p.m. for high water to enable her to pass into the stream.

It is notified for information that the Hospital-ship Carthage will sail on Thursday. It has been arranged to despatch in the transport Formosa the three companies of the 34th Punjab Pioneers, which have been detained as Jhansi, owing to the outbreak of cholera on board the R. I. M. steamer Dalhousie, in which vessel they were originally to sail. The Formosa will sail on Sunday, the 12th inst., and will also convey the 14th Sikhs and "C" and "D" Sections, No. 69 Native Field Hospitals.

NATIVE FORCES FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 6.

Accompanying the Imperial Troops Brigade to China will be Sir Pertab Sing, commanding the Jodhpore Imperial Service Lancers, the Maharaja of Bikanir, commanding the Bikanir Infantry, while the Maharaja of Ulwar probably accompanies his regiment, and more than one scion of the royal house of Jodhpore will go too. The regiments will be entirely in charge of their own officers, but there will accompany them besides, on special service, the British inspecting officers who have for some years past been connected with the corps which are being despatched. These officers are—Majors J. G. Turner and H. V. Cox and Captains E. M. Hughes, C. M. Crawford, W. L. Conran, C. W. Tribe, and H. D. Watson. The whole force will be ready to embark in about ten days, but it is improbable that shipping will be available until about the 20th instant when the vessels returning from China are expected and when the force will begin to get off.

The Jeypore Transport Corps will not proceed to China as stated.

The Staff of the 3rd Brigade will sail in the transport Nerbudda on the 16th instant.

GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCES.

The Indian Contingent is fast assembling on the Taku-Tientsin line of advance and by the day after to-morrow General Gaselee should have six thousand men under him, namely, the 7th Rajputs, 1st Sikhs, 26th Bombay Infantry, 1-4th Gurkhas, 1st Madras Pioneers, six companies 24th Punjab Infantry, Chinese Regiment and a detachment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Hongkong Regiment; also No. 12 Battery, the Field Artillery, the Hongkong Companies of R. A., 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Punjab Coolie Corps, 4th Company Bengal, 3rd Madras and 2nd Bombay Sappers, besides the necessary hospitals and supply and ammunition columns.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Raiding parties of Boers at present infest the Kroonstad district.

A fresh but unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Boers to blow up the railway with dynamite and the trains have ceased running.

There is excitement at Vryburg, where reinforcements have suddenly arrived.

Preparations are being made to resist an attack.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 6,

The following casualties are reported :—

Zenkerbosch, 31st July, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, slightly wounded, Major English (shell splinter in the eye).

Pretoria, 26th July, Imperial Yeomanry, died from wounds, Lieutenant R. B. Robertson.

Vintesbury, 3rd August, 1st Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Fraser, Lancaster Regiment, and Lieutenant Barrett, taken prisoners.

Zelakatsnek, 3rd August, 2nd Berkshire Regiment, slightly wounded, Majors Rhodes and Williams. Captain Grant, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was among the prisoners re-captured on the 26th July.

ARMY DOCTORS RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 6.

Forty-two more Indian Medical Officers are being recalled from Civil to Military employ. This makes seventy-two in all that it has been necessary to transfer to military duty owing to the China trouble.

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has wired to the Queen's Private Secretary, conveying to her Majesty and the Royal Family true and deep sympathy in her bereavement of all ranks of the army in India, British and Native.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to her Majesty the Queen-Empress :—"Sincerely thanks all ranks of British and Native Troops for the kind sympathy"

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain O'Donnell, 1st West Yorkshires, officiates as D. A. A. G. for Musketry Instruction, Poona, vice Beresford proceeding home on leave.

The 34th Pioneers join the 3rd Brigade and 5th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry go from Bolarum to Hong-Kong for garrison duty. A wing of the 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Infantry moves from Raichore to Bolarum in relief of the 5th.

Major Wadeson, 4th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant General, Karachi, vice Colonel Pearson, resigned.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

Plague has now died out everywhere but in Bengal, Bombay, and Mysore. During the last week Calcutta had 70 deaths, Bengal Districts 21, Bombay City 44, Bombay Districts 54, and Mysore State 69. The rest of India is free.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay the day before yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds' s.s. Aglaja, left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

MR. CARLILE FRASER, of the Donaldson Smith expedition, has reached the Nile, and has proceeded to the East Coast by way of Kampala and British East Africa. The expedition left Berbera on Aug. 1, 1899, and reached the Nile at Baden on March 14, having travelled through the unknown country lying between Lake Rudolf and the Nile. Mr. Fraser reports that Dr. Donaldson Smith remains at Baden on the Nile for the present, and will ultimately return to Europe by the Nile to Omdurman and Cairo, or possibly by the Congo to the West Coast of Africa. The health of the party is good, though some hardship was endured through want of water in several tracts which they traversed. The expedition, which is understood to be mainly a private one, has been successful in procuring some important specimens of value from a natural history point of view. Mr. Fraser gives an interesting account of the country, and the friendly attitude of the peoples met with.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM THE 'VARSITIES.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, July 20.

AN eventful year's work has now come to a close. "Honours easy" was quite the best verdict that could have been arrived at last week, but (as usual) opinions differ as regards the real merits of the cricket teams. After defeating Liverpool and District by eight wickets one Cantab supporter waxes emphatic under this heading, and declares that 'only time prevented Cambridge from winning at Lord's also." An exact knowledge of the position is evidently not in his line. As it turned out there was distinctly a probability of the Cantabs winning had time allowed, but "Tip" Foster had allowed for all that. Had time permitted there is no doubt that Oxford would and could have put on another huge score in their second innings, and where would the Cantabs have been then? It is idle to go in for such speculation as this. It is best to congratulate both teams upon a capital display in a match that was certainly historical.

From a statistical point of view, the Oxonians show by far the best results this season! The batting averages of both Universities are exceptionally good. R. E. Foster heads the Oxford list with the magnificent average of 77·50 for twelve completed innings. B. J. T. Bosanquet comes next with 31.90, and he is followed by R. E. More (31·00), J. W. Crawford (29·44), C. H. B. Marsham (26·85), F. P. Knox (25·88), and H. C. Pilkington (25·00). The highest aggregate was Foster's again, who in scoring 930 runs was only 70 short of his 1,000 for the 'Varsity alone. Aggregates over 200 have been secured by Bosanquet (351), Pilkington (325), Crawford (265), Martin (238), and Knox (283). Foster made five centuries for the 'Varsity, and Bosanquet one. T. L. Taylor very appropriately heads the Cambridge averages with 38·93 for 16 completed innings. Then come (in order of merit) J. Stanning (30·46), E. R. Wilson (29·94), J. Stanning (27.70), L. J. Moon (27·09), E. M. Dowson (25·53), R. N. Blake (23·37), and A. M. Sullivan (22·90). Taylor, Daniell, and Stanning made centuries for the Cantabs also. Singularly enough, the Oxford bowling analyses are headed by F. H. Humphreys (15·00) and J. S. Munn (16·76)—who did not obtain their colours. Of the Blues Bosanquet is easily first with 18·19, H. White next with 18·40, and then follow Knox (21·50) and Crawford (24·90). As in batting, the Cantabs compare badly in this direction also. E. R. Wilson heads the list with 29·94, and the next best figures are those of Fernie (30·46), Hind (38·68), and Fargus (46·55); in fact, no Cambridge bowler averaged less than 26, whereas virtually all the Dark Blues are under that figure. Oxford boast an unbeaten record, but Cambridge have experienced severe decisive thrashings this season, notably by Sussex and Yorkshire. The inter-'Varsity record now reads :—Oxford, 29 wins; Camoridge, 32 wins and five drawn games. Many "Old Blues" have now finish their University careers, but happily a big influx of public school and other cricketers of note will matriculate next term.

As usual, the Cantabs came with a rattle in the final sequence of the Inter-'Varsity contests for the year. Both the tennis matches proper, and the swimming and cycling contests fell to their prowess, while they halved the lawn tennis results and won the Humphry Shield at Bisley in shooting. As the result, the final Inter-'Varsity record reads thus :—Oxford, 11 events; Cambridge, 10 events; one drawn. Owing to the inability of the Cantabs to raise a team the polo match at Hurlingham was withdrawn. The cycling results were wierdly summed up, and I have no hesitation in saying that the "modus operandi" was ludicrous in the extreme. For instance, Oxford ran first and second in both the Mile and Ten Miles races, and third in the Four Miles, and yet were declared the losers by 3-5 of a point! Is it any wonder that the press representatives and the spectators alike looked aghast? I tipped the Cantabs to win last week, but maintain, in the face of this that, count how you will within common sense, the Oxonians certainly ought to have been returned the winners. Perhaps next year the Light and Dark Blue authorities will simplify matters more. Congratulations, by the way, to L. Martin (Oxford) upon subsequently winning the A.C.A. Ten Miles Championship.

It was a famous victory that the sister Blues won at Henley this year. Not since 1887 has University rowing so asserted itself. Six out of the eight events fell to purely University crews, while the remaining two went to the Leander R. C.—a combination of Oxonians and Cantabs, only three University men, viz :—H. E. Graham and C. G. Davison (Cambridge), and W. E. Henderson (Oxford) went for the A. A. A. championships last week. The first named Cantabs qualified for the final of the "Half" and "Quarter" respectively, but had nothing to do with the finish. The Oxonian did better by tieing for second place in the High Jump at 5·9 3-4, and, I may add, in a totally untrained condition. Exception has been taken to the absence of Oxford and Cambridge men at the meeting and also at the class regattas following Henley. It must be remembered, however, that the Light and Dark Blue athletes are more or less in training for nine months out of the twelve, and there is such a thing as overdoing matters. By the cussedness of fate the 'Varsity season ends simultaneously with the beginning of the ordinary athletic and aquatic ditto, which will account for the abstention referred to. You can't expect them to keep in form all the year round!

As regards their marked abstention from the Paris international games, they do but follow the great majority of English sportsmen. Only a very few athletes, and even fewer English oarsmen, will compete thereat, and for obvious reasons. In rowing, particularly, the rules are absurd and crude alike, and then there is the previous question of Sunday competition. "Yes," similarly many remark, "but University footbally teams have been known to play in Paris on Sunday." Quite so; but quite on their own initiative. They were not representative teams, which implies a distinction with a great difference. Not only English, but the American and Canadian athletes have quite as strong an objection to competing on Sunday, and (from latest, reports) they will practise what they preach. Further congratulations to the Brothers Doherty upon winning the international double and single lawn tennis championships. At this rate, these famous Cantabs will shortly sigh for fresh worlds to conquer in this direction. No finer exponents of the game have been seen since the brothers Renshaw.

Once again the various clubs throughout the world reinforced by capable Light and Dark Blue athletes, etc., and this the real glory of 'Varsity sport! Year after year this influx of well-trained, experienced men goes on, to the manifest advantage of sport generally. During the next three months Oxonians and Cantabs alike will be actively engaged in all sorts of games.

But a few days ago there was lamentation on the cricket field concerning the unseasonableness of the season. We heard no such complaints last week. The feeling, at any rate of the fielders and bowlers, was that, all in a burst, the summer had become only too seasonable. Could an appeal have been lodged by them, it would have taken the form of a prayer that there might be a surcease of the heat. But to the batsmen the hard fields have given unalloyed delight. On sixteen occasions during the week has the hundred been passed, and on a seventeenth the two hundred. Ranjitsinhji was, of course, the two hundred man; almost, it may be said, a three-hundred man, for on Saturday he finished an innings for Sussex against Leicestershire of 275. Ranjitsinhji is at once the joy and the despair of the cricket writer. One feels almost that an apology is due to the reader for such frequent mention of his name, always in terms of eulogy. But we are glad to think that it is absolutely unavoidable, just as in his great days it was with W. G. Grace. To omit the chronicle of his deeds were a sin. What a wonderful week he has had, what personal triumphs he has won! Against Yorkshire, in the early part of the week, he made 72 and 87 in his own matchless style—matchless, that is, at once in elegance and effectiveness. His play, as Mr. Andrew Lang once said of that of Grace, is "unhasting unresting, like the action of some great natural law." But, play as he would against Yorkshire, he had not good enough colleagues to stave off defeat. His men had not the pith and skill to meet the bowling of Rhodes, who on dry almost as well as on wet wickets is beyond doubt far in front of any other bowler in the country. For various reasons, the Sheffield crowd—and an immense and good-humoured crowd it was—had cause for rejoicing. First they saw Ranjitsinhji at his best, a fact which they acclaimed through his innings; and secondly (perhaps it ought to have been firstly) because they were the first to check the succession of draws by which Sussex were classed on a level with two counties that are unquestionably their betters.—From Sheffield the Sussex men proceeded to Leicester, where one of the most astonishing matches on record was played. Who has ever before heard of a match in which a side goes in, puts on the huge score of over 600, declares with a couple of men still to bat, and then for the other side to go in and score 686 for the loss of the same number of wickets? A thousand runs scored for 13 wickets, 1,295 for 16—surely this beats all records. Ranjitsinhji in this match made the highest score of his life, and at the same time his third 200 of the season. C. B. Fry and A. Collins were the chief assistants of their captain.

By beating Hampshire and Sussex during the week Yorkshire are morally at the head of the championship list for the moment. We shall see this week whether or not that "moral" superiority will be retained. The match between Lancashire and Yorkshire is always a keen and in general a very close fight. We write from memory, but rather think that Lancashire is a game to the good in the series of encounters with Yorkshire. The encounter at Old Trafford this week will without doubt be the great cricket event of the season. It may or may not decide the "championship" question. Given fine weather, we shall find all Yorkshire, as well as all Lancashire, knocking at the gates of the cricket ground. It is a huge delight to hear, on these three days of the year, the Yorkshire shouts and the Yorkshire criticisms. How finely enthusiastic these Yorkshiremen are, how frankly partisan! For all that, they in no way grudge applause to the good things accomplished by their opponents. They are sportsmen all, keen on good deeds, but supremely happy when it is Yorkshire who are raising a conquering crest. It is good to sit on the popular side of the ground in a Lancashire and Yorkshire match and listen to the good-humoured discussions of the play. But we rather fancy there will be no room to spare this week-end, and, as the match is for the benefit of Arthur Mold—a sterling player and a capital fellow to boot,—we rather hope that may be the case, even if some pleasure is lost by reason of it. Mention ought not to be omitted, before the close of this paragraph, of the great fight between Notts and Kent, which ended on Saturday in a narrow victory for Notts. A. O. Jones acted after the fashion we should have expected of a captain of his good instincts. His side was in and held an advantage when the third stage of the game was entered upon. He caused play to be forced after a fashion unusual at Trent Bridge. Then he left Kent, its brilliant batsmen notwithstanding, five hours in which to score 359 runs. It was a daring policy. The time left to the Kent men was ample. They fought for the runs like men, and were only 12 short at the finish. But for Wass the runs would probably have been got. That promising young bowler met with an accident and had to leave the field for a long time. But when he saw how fortune was waning from his side he smothered his pains, went to the wicket, and won the match for Notts by taking three of the last four of the Kent wickets in four overs for nine runs. One may guess how Wass would be received as he limped his way back to the pavilion.

Colour Sergeant Comery, 3rd H.L.I. (formerly 8th Lanark), is the winner of the silver medal on the conclusion of the second stage of the Queen's at 500 and 600 yards. Although now resident in Glasgow, Mr. Comery is an Englishman. He is a very reliable shot, and has attended the N. R. A. meetings for many years. He is a constant competitor in Scotland, and his name frequently appears in the prize lists. He wins this year in addition to the silver medal the volunteer aggregate with 194 points. Curiously enough, the silver medallist's brother, Quartermaster Sergeant Comery, of the 1st Notts, takes the all-comers' aggregate. Other interesting facts in the career of Colour Sergeant Comery are that he has shot several times in the English Twenty and for the National Challenge Trophy. He was the first man in the last-named competition to put on a score of 101 with the Martini-Henry rifle. Mr. Comery brought back from the first stage 99 points, to which he added to-day 45 at 500 yards and 71 at 600, finishing with a grand aggregate of 215. He shot more rapidly than many of his fellow-competitors, and had quietly walked away from the firing line when others had rounds still to go, so that nothing in the nature of the usual demonstration took place. The next aggregates were 213 each, piled up by Sergeant Ommundsen, 5th Royal Scots; Sergeant H. Graham, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk; Lieutenant Dunlop, 1st Lanark; and Sergeant Macfadyen, 5th Highland Light Infantry, two out of the four—Ommundsen and Dunlop—holding 72 at the 600 yards range. A Guernsey man made the only 212, and below him were seven aggregates of 211. Probably never in the history of the National Rifle Association has shooting at the 600 yards, in the second stage of the Queen's, been of such a high-class character. Colour Sergeant Major Burr, 1st Hants, accomplished the highly creditable feat of running up a "possible" with fifteen bulls. There were other performances almost equally meritorious. Twenty men with aggregates of 201 will shoot off for two places in the "Queen's Hundred," who go on to the third stage for the gold medal on Saturday. In this connection it may be stated that at the 1899 meeting 22, with aggregates of 205, shot off for two places.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	0	43
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	20
Total	3	7	210
Total plague deaths to date	78,836	61,738	
Same date last year	15	11	114
Cholera	73	44	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,499 as against 1,432 during the previous week. Of the total number 51 died from plague, 354 from cholera and 5 from small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 45, 379 and 2 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 705 and that of plague recorded was 64.

THE Bishop of London was evidently much impressed and much affected by the great Christian Endeavour Convention and, indeed, be owned as much in the opening of his speech. He was also obviously much touched by the extreme cordiality of his welcome, coming as it did from a meeting almost entirely composed of young Nonconformists. Though he began by saying that he gave them welcome as the Bishop of the diocese, yet with a tact and a discretion amounting to something like a trick of genius, he said in the next breath that he brought them a personal message, and he simply spoke to them, to use his own words, "as one who had striven longer than most of them to be in some degree a Christian." Nothing could have been in finer taste, and the audience appreciated it to the full, and listened in the fierce heat with great intentness. It even delighted an Evangelical Church clergyman, who declared it to be a thoroughly Evangelical address. It was certainly one of the successes of this remarkable Convention.

THE REFORM AMONGST THE BHATIAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No wonder there is a great commotion and unrest in our community when the measures of the shettias are coming like a bolt from the blue. From times immemorial the whole community has reserved to itself the right of putting any one in or out of the caste. That this is so, can be proved from the documents of our community. In the report of our Mahajan of the Hindu year 1952, there is published at page 130, a letter signed by Messrs. Chaterbhuj Morarjee and Govindjee Thakersee, the then secretaries, sent to Messrs. Korjee Mowjee and Assur Virjee, in which it is expressly put down in unambiguous terms :—"We are still of the same opinion as expressed in our last letter, that in Bombay, no particular section but the whole community has the right to put any one in or out of the caste."

This shows without a shadow of doubt that the shettias have no right, as being only a section, to that power. This time-honoured rule was broken by them at a meeting called on June 17, 1900, by their admitting an outcaste into the community, by their fining another who had married a forbidden girl, a large sum of money, and what is still more arbitrary and would make the angels weep is that the mother and the brother of the said girl, being poor, were excommunicated. These are a few examples of the shettia logic "j'en passe et de meilleurs."

But the Bhatia community was not expected to put up with the usurpation of its powers. At a general meeting, called on June 24, 1900, a resolution was passed reserving the disciplinary power to itself; also it was resolved that a commission should be appointed by the Mahajan to inquire into the Hardwar Marriages. Though more than a month has passed away nothing has been done to that purpose, but on the contrary the meeting of the shettias has tried every means to get that power into its hands. In its endeavours to do so, it has alienated the sympathy of the whole community, and this cannot be better shown than by the large gathering that assembled at the Navi Wadi on July 29, to protest against its measures. This meeting passed an unanimous vote of censure on the managing committee of the shettias, and requested them once more to call a meeting of the whole community within fifteen days for sending a commission to Hardwar. In case it failed to do so, the president, Mr. Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal, was given powers to convene a meeting of the caste at any time and place he thought fit.

Matters stand in this gloomy light and there seems no ray of hope. The committee of the shettias which is formed on the principle of "once an alderman always an alderman" shows no sign of improvement. To remonstrate with them would seem a folly, for they are perfectly satisfied with their own methods. To induce them to retire seems well-nigh an impossibility, for they are firmly convinced that their presence is necessary to the welfare of the community. It is their custom to depreciate their office and to deplore the necessity that obliges them to continue there month after month. They are fond too of talking about their sacrifices and the pleasures which they are willingly giving up by staying in office. If the community tells them to resign and go back to the pleasures which they are renouncing they would be astonished at the ingratitude that could suggest such an idea.

But the community and especially the educated Bhatias do not look at the matter in this light. They regard the efforts of putting that body as it exists on a rational basis as the endless spinning of a rope of sand. They have examined the measures of the "collective wisdom" of the Bhatias, but have found anything and everything except that. They take them to be one of those that will not serve God, if the devil bid them. They say that they have been weighed and found wanting. They take the reformation of the body as the grand unnameable sphinx's riddle which they are called upon to solve.

Seeing that there is a conflict of opinion on both sides, I think it would be a fair and wise measure to appeal to the whole community. I hope that the shettias will answer the call in a generous spirit.—Yours, &c.,

L. R. TAIRSEE.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE INFANTS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly publish the following particulars relating to the "Home for Infants" at Surat :—

The following sums have been received by the Orphanage Committee :—Rs. 6,000, from the British Committee of the Indian Famine Fund; Rs. 2,000, from the American Committee; Rs. 500, from Sheth Narandas Rajaram; Rs. 330, from Mr. Smedley, Secretary, Derbyshire Famine Committee; and Rs. 400, from the Nagar Grihasta Boys' Union. Messrs. Jivanlal Lakhia and Krishnamakhram and others have promised and paid small monthly subscriptions. The Vaishnava Mahajan has promised every assistance in the shape of money and other necessaries like grain, pots and pans, bedding, etc. A committee of management consisting of 46 leading native gentlemen representing all classes and interests in the city has been formed, with R. B. Mukundrai as president, and Messrs. Bhimshanker and Hardeoram Nanabhai, Bar-at-Law, as joint secretaries. The number of orphans on the register during the last week was 153. A large majority of them are suffering from acute dysentery and some of them from cholera. They came mostly from Mandvi, Bardoli, Olpal and Pardi, and belong to the low-caste Dheds, Dhudhias, Ghaivats, Girasias, etc. Mandvi has practically become a desert. Latest news from Olpad has revealed a fearful state of things. The number of orphans, unprotected, unowned, and unclaimed is by far the largest and they may be found in any number straggling in the fields and at the mercy of Providence. It is a wonder how vitality still persists in them. About 200 are expected in about a couple of days.

They have all been located at Sirdar Bahadur Ardeshir Kotwal's Wadi. The committee has set themselves the task of providing medical treatment and supervision, food and clothing and cooking arrangements and nurses. These miserable creatures cannot be sent away after the famine season is over. They will have to be fed, clothed, educated, and fitted for worldly pursuits. The committee have been spending without stint and have been receiving numbers of these from all parts of the district. Assistant Surgeon Dr. Manilal and three other native doctors have been paying daily visits. It is superfluous to mention that Mr. Weir has organised the whole scheme and breathed into it the breath of life. Public esteem is the reward of honest and generous men and Mr. and Mrs. Weir have justly earned the admiring gratitude of the whole district.—Yours, etc.,

Girgaum, August 7. KRITO.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

THE Madras Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament, 1900, will take place in Madras, commencing on Monday, the 22nd October, for which a Cup, value Rs. 1,000, will be offered for competition. The conditions are :—(1) The Cup cannot be won outright, but is to be held by the winning team for one year and to be returned to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Gymkhana at least a fortnight before each Tournament commences; (2) the Tournament will be played under the rules of the Rugby Football Union; (3) the entrance fee for each team will be Rs. 20; (4) all matches to be played on the Madras Gymkhana ground; (5) all entries, accompanied by the entrance fee, to reach the honorary secretary not later than the 30th September, after which date no entries will be accepted.

THE design for the Jubilee Statue of the Queen, to be erected in Lahore, has been finally approved, and the model is now in the bronze moulder's hands in London. Her Majesty, crowned and in her Imperial robes, is seated in a chair of State surmounted by a small canopy, her right hand grasping a sceptre and her left holding the orb. The pose of the figure is full of dignity and effect. To judge by photographs of the clay the model will be very satisfactory, and an ornament to Lahore as well as a credit to the distinguished sculptor, Mr. Bertram Mackennal. The design and elevations for the pedestal has also been received, and this part of the work will be executed locally. It is hoped that the bronze founders will have the statue ready for shipment in April or May next.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon the monthly meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present—Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman), Brigadier-General Ventris, the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Dr. Viegas, Mr. S. J. David, Dr. Blaney, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Macrae, Mr. J. M. Dick, and Mr. J. Wiltcocks.

ARCADES OVER FOOTPATHS.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered the correspondence regarding a supplemental agreement with the Municipality respecting arcades over the footpath of portions of the Hornby Road and Secretariat plots. A resolution of Government stated that they had no objection to a private arrangement between the Trustees and the Municipality on the subject. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Board enter into an agreement with the Municipal Commissioner in terms of the draft memorandum of agreement drawn up by the solicitors, subject to the verbal alterations and other stipulations mentioned by Government in their resolution of the 27th June, 1900.

This was adopted.

STABLES AND DWELLINGS.

The Committee reported that they had considered letter from Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey pointing out, with reference to the exception taken to the provision of stabling accommodation in the building proposed to be erected on Hornby Road, plot No. 75 that the accommodation over the stabling shown on his plans is in the nature rather of out-houses and can hardly be regarded as any portion of the residential block, and that, moreover, it is open on all sides and can, therefore, be open to no objection, especially as access thereto will not be from the stabling portion. The Engineer had reported to the effect, that one of the dining-rooms on each floor is over the stables; that the dining-rooms are, however, not rooms to live in but merely chambers in which meals are eaten and which are vacated immediately after the meal; that their position does not, therefore, seem objectionable, that the stables will be well ventilated and they are separated from the main block by a court-yard or open chowk. Under the explanations now given, the Committee recommend that sanction be accorded to the construction of the stabling as shown on the plans.

Dr. Blaney: They dine with the horses?

Mr. Wacha said that in adopting the recommendation they would be giving sanction to insanitary conditions.

A desultory discussion ensued regarding the general question of permitting stables to be erected in these blocks of building.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the discussion of the subject be postponed.

Mr. Wacha said he understood the object of the Trust was not only sanitary improvement but educative. They wanted to educate people to live in better houses and in a better manner. That however was all nonsense if they were going to let people continue to live in conditions which in a short time would result in as bad a state of things as ever.

The Chairman said the Trust might say that no stabling should be put up within thirty or forty feet of these blocks, but it would be necessary to stipulate that in the conditions that they offered to intending lessees. He however believed that the stables to be built by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey would be fitted up with the latest improvements with paved flooring and would be kept clean and free from smells. He suggested that the stables might be sanctioned on the condition that they were built with the latest improvements.

Mr. Wacha was understood to say that his objection was to the principle of stables more or less in the middle of buildings.

Mr. Blaney withdrew his motion for postponement and on the proposition of the Chairman the report of the Committee was adopted with the addition that the stables were sanctioned only on condition that they were built in the latest fashion of the best materials to the approval of the Board's Engineer and that they were thoroughly well ventilated.

NEW ROADS ON HORNBY ROAD PLOTS.

The Land Committee recommended that, as the steam rollers ordered by the Trust will arrive here by October, and as the Trustees will thereby be in a position to have the new roads constructed by their own agency, thus saving the supervision charges amounting to 7 1-2 per cent. payable to the Municipality if the work was entrusted to them, the arrangement approved in Trustees' Resolution No. 59 of the 12th June, be cancelled and the work of constructing the new roads be done departmentally.

VOLUNTEER HEAD-QUARTERS AND A RIFLE RANGE.

The Committee having considered a letter from the Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, applying for the lease of site for this purpose, recommended a reply to the effect that the Board cannot allot any site for head-quarters on the Kennedy Sea Face, but there are numerous sites on other parts of the Esplanade vested in the Board which they would be glad to let him have; and as regards the Rifle Range, that the Board are not prepared to allot any site on the Esplanade, because such use of the Esplanade lands would cause a nuisance to their tenants and the public.

THE USE OF THE COOPERAGE.

The Committee recommended the following addition to the bye-laws as desired by Government :—"The buildings now standing on the Cooperage Plot and the whole or any part of the compound or garden space now existing thereon as well as the whole or any part of so much of the said plot as has been permanently appropriated by the Board as an open space shall at all times be available on the requisition of Government for any temporary Government purpose and subject thereto, and except as may be otherwise determined by the Board from time to time, the open spaces for the time being forming part of the said plot so appropriated shall be used for recreation purposes only."

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

The Committee reported that they had accepted an offer by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, the mortgagee of the property in Peerkhan Lane belonging to Bai Satyabhamabai, wife of Krishnarao Bhau Kothare, to sell this property for a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 and also an offer from Mr. Sadashiv Shanker, husband of Bai Parvatibai, owner of the immovable property in Peerkhan Lane, to sell this property for a lump sum of Rs. 13,850, plus about Rs. 300 for capitalized value of ground rent.

The whole of the recommendations were adopted.

PROPOSED NEW ROADS.

The Improvements Committee reported in reference to the street scheme No. 2, from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge that they had considered the feasibility of constructing the main road in that scheme on the alignment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and they submitted a map showing how such a road could be provided. If it were decided to sanction this new alignment they considered it desirable to make that the main thoroughfare and give it a width of 60 feet. In that case they recommended that the road originally proposed to be made from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge should be made 40 feet wide instead of 60 feet wide; that No. 2 scheme should be limited to dealing with the areas already notified and such additional areas as may have to be treated, and that part of the proposed main road within the notified areas, should be constructed as part of scheme 2 its extension beyond new Hanuman Lane being left to form a new scheme, which might be taken up in connection with the opening out of Mandvi Koliwada.

The Chairman explained the matter by the aid of the map and from this it appeared that it was originally proposed to construct a straight road, forty feet in width, from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge. At the request of the Corporation it was subsequently decided to make this road 60 feet wide. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim suggested that the line of the proposed road should be diverted northward from a point near Antoba-Wadi and then taken on in the direction of Mandvi. The Committee found that the position of a number of mosques interfered with the line of the road being diverted more than a distance of 200 yards north of the original

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuance of my corresponderce of the 28th ultimo, I do not think that the rate-payers here have any locus standi to enable them to oppose or favour any proposition before a committee appointed by the Corporation, and the press thus becomes our only medium. The scope of Municipal enterprise is now under consideration by both Houses of Parliament, in England, and the mass of evidence collected by it should help us at a time when we are thinking of embarking on the management of the public establishments of the city ourselves. A few facts gleaned from the evidence of some of the witnesses will possibly interest your readers.

An Alderman of Liverpool expressed his opinion that many undertakings would be better carried out and promoted by the Corporation than by private individuals, stating, as his reasons, that the Corporation could obtain their capital at a cheaper rate of interest, and they had no dividends to declare. He declared that the Corporation of Liverpool managed tramways, electric lighting, water, markets, public baths, workmen's dwellings, and open spaces. After giving the history of tramways, and details as to conversion from horse to electric traction immediately on the Corporation purchasing the line, he pointed out manifold advantages resulting from the municipalisation of the undertaking, viz., the reduction of fares to about one-half, quicker travelling, and improvement in the earnings and shortening of the hours of the tramway employés. The facilities offered for more rapid transit were working an immense change for the better in the social conditions of the working classes. They were removing to better places further out, and instead of having to spend tenpence or a shilling on dinner, they were able to travel home every day during the dinner hour. In three years the number of people who travelled nearly doubled. The company's receipts in 1896 were £278,446; in 1899 the Corporation receipts were £359,929, although the fares had been reduced. In the short period during which the Corporation had been working the line, there had been a net profit of £27,508. Coming to electric lighting, the witness further said that, as the result of the purchase of the electric lighting from a private company by the Liverpool Corporation the consumers had to pay 4d. per unit instead of 7 1-2d. per unit as before. Despite the reductions, the undertaking was well worked at a profit, with great satisfaction to the public. They were able to work tramways and electric lighting together from one generating station. No part of the profit had been allocated to the relief of the rates.

An Alderman of Manchester said that the question of the housing of the working classes had to be considered, inasmuch as it was necessary to replace those people who were evicted when large sanitary schemes were carried out. One of the best ways in which this could be done was to build houses for the working classes near to or outside the boundaries where land was cheaper and they had to consider how best to transport the people. It was in this connection the Corporation had considered the question of the tramway of the urban districts.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow gave evidence as to the various municipal undertakings, including water-supply, gas, tramways, electric lighting, hydraulic power supply, and telephones. The Municipality, it was represented, had neither started nor carried on any of these enterprises with the object of making a pecuniary profit to be applied in relief of rates. A large reduction had been effected in the price of gas. The fares for travelling in the tramway had been reduced from 3d to 2d per cent. In the course of two years from the date of the acquisition of the tramway, the number of passengers had been doubled. After paying all working expenses, interest, and sinking fund, and providing for depreciation, the Company had accumulated out of the revenue, reserve, and renewal funds, amounting to £239,000.

The enterprise shown by the Bombay Municipality in itself promoting and working the immense water-works, costing a colossal sum, supplies an object-lesson for successful municipalisation.

Parsimony in the promotion and development of works of great public utility is, I should say, a waste of the worst sort. The philosophy of waiting till good times come is doubtful, in view of the fact that the load becomes heavier as the years roll on. What that load is we know. It is twenty-one years multiplied by the average net profit of the last three years preceding the date of purchase. So far the factor representing the profit is variable, not, it should be noted, in favour of the Municipality, it does not require telling how disproportionately the produce rises, for the calculation does not involve the higher mathematics.

According to the latest report the gross traffic receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company came to Rs. 12,75,104. The Calcutta Tramway Company shows for the year ended 1899 £38,719 as gross receipts. These figures bring home very forcibly the fact that the patronage extended by the Bombay public is considerable.

However saddled the Municipality may be with heavy expenses on account of plague it would be monstrous to delay effecting the purchase of the works, which have been recognised as highly productive, vastly useful, and largely remunerative.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHEER BURJORJI MASTER.

Bombay, August 4.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—The East Indian Girls' School and the Free Church Mission's Schools at Thana were closed on Thursday last, has a token of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and of sympathy with her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.

On account of the increase in the number of children in the East Indian Thana Girls' School, the School Board have appointed a third assistant and trained mistress in that institution from the 1st instant.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Thana Mr. Jackson, Collector and Magistrate of the District, holds his office here during the day and leaves for Bombay in the evening. Several cases of cholera have occurred in Mr. Bapuji's chawl opposite the Collector's bungalow during the past fortnight.

It is stated that cholera has broken out in the villages of Nanderpada, Khedambil, Khanioli, Tembhre, Dhonde and Khanishi, in Kalyan Division of the Thana District. The villagers have left their houses and in spite of the weather gone to reside elsewhere.

The number of famine-stricken people employed on relief works in this district has decreased during the past week. The following allotment was sanctioned last week:—Rs. 400 for expenditure on the burning or burial of dead bodies of destitute paupers in Thana.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, B. A., L. L. B., of Thana, has been appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad, in Kaira District. Rao Sahib Abajee Sakharam Deshmookh, Inspector of Police, in charge of the Kalyan Division, has been promoted to Fifth Grade Inspector from 25th June last. Azam Rajaram Narayan Moharikar, Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, has been invested with powers of a Mamlatdar in the Thana District. Mr. G.E. Marjoribanks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Thana, passed the Examination in Marathi language according to the lower standard in Bombay on 7th July, 1900.

On Monday, Meherali Haji and Piroo Ebbram, grain merchants, were tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana for breach of the Municipal rules. The former was fined Rs. 5 and the latter acquitted.

A very enjoyable entertainment was given by members of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhoo Education Society, Thana, in the Society Hall, on Sunday last, in honour of Mr. Mahadaorao Ganesh Dongre, B.A., L.L.B., on the eve of his departure to Kolapur, in order to take up his new appointment as a Professor in Rajaram College. Sirdar Raghunath Rao Potnis occupied the chair and spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Dongre and congratulated him on his preferment. Mr. Narayan Daji Gupte, honorary secretary of the Society, also made a suitable speech on the occasion. Mr. M. G. Dongre thanked the members of the Society for their kind entertainment and delivered an interesting address on the history of the C. K. P. Education Society. After a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman the members dispersed.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B. A., acting Mamlatdar of Salsette (Thana), has been elected chairman of the managing committee of the Taluka Local Board Salsette in the Thana District.

Eight births (seven males and one female) and fifty-five deaths (including twenty-six from cholera) were registered in the town and suburbs of Thana during the past week. Cholera has made its appearance in the Special Prison at Thana, where nine cases occurred among the prisoners during the preceding week.

Sixty-five cents of rain fell here yesterday and sixty-three cents to-day. Total fall to Sunday August 5 forty-one inches and ninety-three cents; total fall to same date last year, twenty-nine ipches and ninety-six cents. Twenty-three inches and eight cents rain fell at Moorbad (inland Taluka) during the past week and from two to twelve inches in other taluka town during the same period in this district.

The height of water in the Municipal Tank at Pokharan, on Saturday, 4th August, was fourteen feet; the height on the same date last year 1899, was ten feet only. The money realized from the sale of Tansa water in the native town of Thana is about rupees five per day.

ATTEMTTED FRAUD ON A LIFE INSURANCE CO.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

THE Oriental Life Assurance Company have just secured a conviction in the Dharwar Sessions Courts of one Venkaji Shiva Rao Nidgundi on the charge of attempting to defraud them of the sum of Rs. 5,000 under a policy of assurance on the life of a man named Koner Balaji Nandanikar, described as "a merchant of Hubli." The policy was taken out in September, 1897, and ostensibly as a provision for the assured's family; and yet within six months it was assigned to Venkaji, who was a clerk in the Sub-Judge's Court at Hubli on a pay of Rs. 25 per month. Apparently Venkaji was impatient to receive the policy money, for in February, 1899, he intimated to the Company the death of the assured Koner Balaji, giving the date as the preceding 20th October and the place an insignificant village in Mysore, called Tadsur. The certificates to prove the claim, namely, death, cremation, and identity were duly furnished, But the length of time which had elapsed between the alleged date of death and the intimation, as well as the manner in which the certificates put in had been completed, put the Company on their guard; and as the result of exhaustive enquiries instituted through one of their chief assistants, Mr. Dadabhoy Framjee Langrana, the prosecution of Venkaji as well as the parties, four in number, who furnished the various certificates, was undertaken. It was proved in Court that no such person as Koner Balaji had died at Tadsur on 20th October, 1898, but what had become of this "merchant of Hubli" no one was able to say. All the accused were found guilty, and Venkaji was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, while his four confederates were sentenced to a like term of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, the fines being, as the Judge remarked, indispensably necessary to make the pecuniary results of this line of business a minus quantity."

An interesting feature of the case, and one which shows how thoroughly the business of defrauding life assurance and other benefit societies is gone into, was the falsifying of the Tadsur village death-records. It appeared in evidence that Venkaji had in the first instance applied to the Amildar of Tiptur for a copy of Koner Balaji's death entry from the village register. A copy was prepared from the village return, which had been lodged in the taluka in the usual course, but the Amildar refused his signature as the death was that of a stranger from the Bombay Presidency and he suspected plague. Enquiries resulted in the discovery of the fact that Koner Balaji's death was not entered in the village register at all. The police patel of the village explained this as a mistake on his part caused by an accidental omission to enter the death in his village counterfoil. The matter is under enquiry in Mysore; but it is thought that some one in the Amildar's office was induced to insert the death entry of Koner Balaji in the village return on its arrival at the taluka kacheri, but by oversight the original counterfoil in the village itself was not altered. Had the Amildar supplied the certificate without enquiry it is probable that the Oriental would have paid the policy money, as was done by another Company in a similar case. That company in May last were successful in securing a conviction against Venkaji for defrauding them of Rs. 8,000, and for this he has to undergo five years' imprisonment, and repay the Rs. 8,000 by way of fine or undergo a further term of twenty-one months' imprisonment.

In the course of his report on the above case Mr. Langrana says:—"There has been at work a gang of cheats, consisting of about a dozen persons, who have made their profession the cheating of life assurance companies. An interesting story is told of one Shunker Purshotum Joshi, a fictitious man, whose life was insured for Rs. 8,000 in another Company in Bombay, the policy being assigned to one Shripad Someshwar Joshi, a brother of Krishnappa Someshwar Dharwad, an accomplice of Venkaji. After some months, Shripad with his accomplices, went to the village of Amblikop, Mugad taluka, Dharwar district, put up with the patel of the village during the night and gave out the next morning that one of their associates, Shanker, had died. They then gathered the bones of deceased animals, arranged them on a bier, took them to the burning ghat and burnt them. The police, having got some clue, had warrants issued against them, but all, including the patel, managed to escape. Shripad has since died of plague. The policy was allowed to lapse and so no claim was made against the Company."

INDIA AT THE NEW REFORM CLUB.

AT a meeting following a house dinner of the New Reform Club, St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, the other night, certain Indian questions were discussed. The Chairman, Dr. H. S. Lunn, at the outset said he had the privilege of being present at a great national congress held in Madras, when there were 1,200 delegates representing the natives of India, and he felt that many of those delegates were immeasurably superior to the ordinary M. P. While some educated Hindoos were able to enter the Civil Service, the majority of them were excluded from taking the positions to which their abilities entitled them in the government of their country. Alluding to the Indian famine, he said they wondered why, under the beneficent rule of Britain, there should be these constantly recuring famines, and they marvelled still more why it was necessary always to appeal to the private generosity of the British people to relieve these famines. At home the Legislature had relieved the clergy and landlords, and he thought the Indian ryots had a claim upon the national resources to the extent, at all events, of about the cost of a fortnight's military operations in South Africa.—(Applause.)

Sir W. Wedderburn remarked that our government of India was as autocratic and bureaucratic as was the government of the Tsar of Russia over his country, the only difference being that at the top of affairs was the British House of Commons instead of the Tsar. Upon the existence of a humane and democratic feeling in that House depended any hope of redress of Indian grievances. Under the existing system the Indian Secretary, instead of being the servant of the House of Commons, was, by the help of the Ministerial majority, the master of Parliament in all matters affecting India. Among the reforms, he suggested, was that the salary of the Secretary should be voted by the House of Commons, when discussions concerning the welfare of India could be raised. Control over affairs of India meant, in the last resort, financial control. He suggested that in the Viceroy's Council independent members should have an opportunity of moving amendments to the Budget, and that the debates and divisions should be reported to the British Legislature. Further, he suggested, that the Council of the India Office should embrace Indian gentlemen of experience and high character capable of advising upon Indian affairs. He complained that the Indian financial statement was reserved to the last days of the session, and suggested that the Budget which reached this country in May should be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate these matters in the same way that the Accounts Committee examined the home accounts which should make a report to the House of Commons regarding the financial condition of our great dependency. Finally he advised that there should be an inquiry every twenty years into the whole of the affairs of India, such as took place up to the year 1858.

Miss Alison Garland described her visit to the famine districts in India, and remarked that while the leading English newspapers readily enough sent special correspondents to South Africa to inform the people at home as to the progress of the war, the "Manchester Guardian" alone despatched a special correspondent to describe the condition of the Indian famine districts. The British public failed for the most part to realise the terrible effects of the famine. One had no conception of what starvation meant until one went to India. What had our Government done towards relieving the greatest Indian famine of the century? Simply taken money from the Indian Exchequer, and incurred debt which would have to be paid leaving the ryot worse off financially than ever. Our Government seemed only to recognise the fact that Indians must die and be buried and not kept alive, judging by the long-delayed Parliamentary grant, which to be of use should come quickly.

Mr. B. K. Pillai, a Hindoo, editor of the "Madras Standard," said that instead of the Indian Secretary being the greatest friend of India he put a stumbling block in the way of the Parliamentary grant so urgently needed for the relief of Indian distress. He described the present Government's policy towards India during the past five years as one of oppression and retrogression.

Mr. J. M. Pavikh, another native gentleman, and others also spoke.

"I AM able" says Dr. Nicoll in the "British Weekly," to make a literary announcement of special importance. Professor Norton, before leaving this country, stated definitely that there will be no biography of Ruskin prepared with the consent or aid of his literary executors. It is considered that Mr. Ruskin's 'Præterita' and the biography of Mr. Collingwood is sufficient." To this it may be added that Mr. Arthur Severn is preparing for publication his Personal Recollections of Thirty Years of "the Professor," and that the executors propose to publish a representative selection from Mr. Ruskin's Diaries and Letters.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE vernacular papers express the deepest sympathy with the Queen-Empress for the death of her second son. The "Indian Spectator" says:—The death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, better known as the Duke of Edinburgh, will be universally regretted in India. He was the first member of the British Royal family to visit this country, where his frank and genial manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Apart from the popularity of the late Prince, the close proximity in which he stood to the Queen, and the weight of the blow which has befallen our oft-bereaved Sovereign by his death, will enhance the mournfulness of the event in the eyes of all subjects of her Majesty. We earnestly trust that the patient fortitude which has enabled the Queen-Empress to bear so many sorrows in a life-time will sustain her in this crowning calamity of her old age.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The sudden news, of the inexpressibly sad death of H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was received with a thrill of sorrow and grief throughout this country. All India mourns his loss. Sad it is to think that the evening of life of our beloved Queen should be thus clouded by such a terrible bereavement. The heart of all India goes out in deep sympathy and condolence with her Empress. Bombay weeps over the grave of the departed prince, and prays to the Source of all comfort to console and cheer our gracious Queen and her family in their time of sorrow and bereavement.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—In the closing years of a life which has been saddened by distressing bereavements the death of her second son will fall as a heavy blow upon the Queen. Cordial sympathy will be felt throughout the Indian Empire for her Majesty in the misfortune which has overtaken the royal family. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha who was better known in this country as the Duke of Edinburgh was the first member of the royal family to visit India.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—The death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the second son of our Queen-Empress, has caused universal and national grief throughout the length and breadth of her vast dominions. It has created deep and profound feeling among her people that the evening of her life should have been clouded by a war which has cost so many valuable lives and so much money, by a famine which has devastated one of her most fertile dominions, and by grave complications in China, and their hearts are drawn towards their beloved and aged sovereign at the sad bereavement that has now befallen her.

IMPURE WATER.

The "Rast Goftar" urges the Municipality to see at once that the water supplied to the public from the municipal lakes for drinking purposes is pure and wholesome. Our contemporary remarks: In the list of the measures it has adopted for the check of cholera, the Municipality has been careful to put down what steps it has taken to supply clean, pure water to the city for drinking purposes. As an enumeration of the efforts the Water Department is making to provide as good water as it can to the city, there can be no objection to what has been stated under the heading of 'water supply' in that list. But it is quite a different thing to make "a most careful observation and bacteriological examination" of water, and to take steps for removing the contamination and impurities that may be found to exist therein. What the public wants from the Municipality is the assurance that the water which they drink is free from impurities that breed disease, and not merely that "most careful observations and bacteriological examinations" are made by competent authorities.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT TO GUJERAT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind thus refers to Lord Curzon's recent visit to Gujarat:—Disregarding all personal dangers and inconveniences Lord Curzon has obeyed the call of duty and humanity and has earned the lasting gratitude of the afflicted people of Guzerat by his visit to them in these critical times. Providence seemed to bless his visit because no sooner he started from Simla there was an abundant downpour of rain over the whole of Guzerat, and it would indeed seem cruel to dispel the notion of the people that it was the presence of the Viceroy that brought them luck.

The "Gujerati" states:—Before Lord Curzon started from Simla for Gujarat, the meteorological conditions in that province had somewhat improved. But His Excellency, under his resolution, has not shrunk from undertaking the intended tour. With the evidences of exceptional distress to be witnessed in most parts of that province, the tour could hardly have been expected to be pleasant or wholly free from difficulties. But his Excellency was not to be deterred by any such considerations. He wished to see the situation with his own eyes and there can be no doubt that his close personal inspection of famine relief works, famine camps, hospitals, poor houses, orphanages and kitchens must have made a deep impression upon his quick and observant mind and stirred his sympathetic heart.

BUSINESS WITH PHILANTHROPY.

Referring to the scheme of business and benevolence started by Mr. Virchand Dipchund, C.I.E., the *Indian Spectator* writes:—Mr. Virchand Dipchand has hit upon a scheme of benevolence, which combines business with philanthropy. He has made advances of yarn worth Rs. 25,000 to the distressed weavers of Sholapur, and has undertaken to take the cloth produce thereof at market price, minus the value of the yarn. Although devised as a measure of famine relief, the principle of the schems is capable of being worked in practice with advantage to mills and weavers alike. In these days, when the demand for Indian yarn in the Far-East has a tendency to fall off, an arrangement whereby the weavers are encouraged to make use of it to a larger extent than hitherto will be doubly useful. The acknowledgments of Government have been conveyed to Mr. Virchand.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The "Indian Spectator" would be sorry if the Municipal Corporation allowed itself to be rushed into adopting electric lighting. Our contemporary adds:—It is not by any means certain that, everything considered, electric lighting is superior to gas. Even if it were superior, the Corporation is surely entitled to place the concession in the best hands that can be found and on the most favourable terms possible. This question is bound up with that of electric tramways, which again is bound up with the question of the purchase of the tramways by the Corporation. Notice of its intention to purchase has to be given in March next, and meanwhile the Corporation has plenty of time to consider the question of electric tramways as well as electric lighting from all points of view. If the purchase is resolved upon, as we hope it will be, the question of running the tramcars by electricity as well as that of electric lighting might be considered together. What urgency there is for coming to an immediate decision on the latter subject, we are unable to imagine. There does not seem to be good grounds for the charge that the Corporation has been unnecessarily dilatory in regard to the question.

LEE-ENFIELDS FOR INDIA.

THE delay in sending out to India a consignment of Lee-Enfield rifles has doubtless been due to the heavy demands for South Africa, but these should slack off now after the recent success achieved at Fouriesburg. The Boers are being "driven," and the scattered commandoes cannot hold out much longer though they may raid the line of communications, capture stray convoys and harass detached posts. It is a slow business, breaking down all opposition and pacifying the country; but Lord Roberts should have finished his work a few weeks hence. The Field Army will consequently not require to be supplied with new rifles to replace those damaged or lost, and the Government and private factories in England can begin to meet the urgent indents from India. As we stated some time ago, 61,000 rifles are needed during the current financial year in order to complete the rearmament of the native units in the Field Army, and also to provide the usual reserve of 20,000 for the British garrison. The first batch of 10,000 is probably on its way by now, and as 1,000 rifles and 600 carbines are to be shipped weekly, a good supply should be received by March 31st, 1901. But even if these shipments continue without a break the total number of rifles, as distinct from carbines, will only amount to 44,000. This will not be enough to meet all requirements, and it is to be hoped that special efforts will be made to increase the shipments. The volunteers are crying out for the '303 rifle, and it has been promised to them in due course. Further, the Imperial Service Troops must receive the Lee-Enfield, if they are to be used in any future campaign, for it would be impolitic to have native regiments on service armed with different kinds of weapons. The Government of India, therefore, in raising their indent this year from 41,000 to 61,000 have been extremely reasonable: if they had asked for 100,000 rifles and carbines they would not have been extravagant in their demands. Rearmament always takes a considerable time as was proved when the Martini was substituted for the Snider, but in the present instance the matter is peculiarly urgent by reason of the introduction of smokeless powder. Troops firing cordite ammunition have an immense advantage over those using the old black powder, and we cannot afford to let the Native Army keep the latter explosive a year longer than can be helped. This is apart from the question of the better shooting powers of the '303 rifle. As we know, the fighting efficiency of every native regiment already rearmed has been greatly improved owing to the marked improvement in their musketry practices, and this fact should weigh with the Home authorities when they are considering the number of rifles that can be shipped to India within the next few months.—*Pioneer.*

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

MR. VAUGHAN NASH'S IMPRESSIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(Concluded from Monday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

BREAKDOWN OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

I HAVE no time to deal in detail with the system of relief, but it must be obvious that even in British territory—in Bombay, to be specific—there has been a breakdown, and the perfect system of machinery which was expected to issue from the last Famine Commission has not been realised. This is due to no want of energy and goodwill on the part of the district officials. It would be impertinence on my part to attempt to appraise their work. The British officials as a whole are toiling as though the lives of their own people were at stake. Many of them are simply fagged out; some have died at their posts, and the mental strain and physical hardship of the work, to say nothing of its risks are such that more men will be killed and incapacitated before the famine is over. In some cases the wives of these men are out in camp with them, in the terrific heat, helping to comfort and relieve the people; and whilst we are wondering whether the resources of India are equal to the strain, not a few of the Civil servants are spending their salaries as well as their lives in fighting the famine. Let me add that there are plenty of instances in which native officials have died in harness, or manfully stuck to their posts in times of danger when their colleagues had deserted them. Things went wrong in certain parts of Bombay so its seems, because there was too much delay in starting the relief machine, and the conditions of relief, when granted, were made too stringent. These mistakes were avoided elsewhere. The governing idea in Bombay seemed to be that people who had resources of their own would come flocking in to relief works, and therefore the tests and deterrents must be screwed up. I think the distance test was often harshly worked, and that it resulted in people being left to starve in their own villages. At a famine camp in the Poona district which I visited 500 people had been dismissed shortly before, and, I was told by the native officials that instead of going on ten miles further to the next works—which was to be the test of destitution,—they had gone back home, and no one could say how they were living. That seems to me a very dangerous proceedure when we are dealing with acknowledged famine. Again, at Broach, the richest district in Bombay, the screw was being tightened in the same way. Wages were cut down on works north of the Nerbudda to downright starvation level, and the people were told at the same time that if they wanted better pay they must cross the river and go some miles to the works on the south side. Nothing would induce them to go so far from home, and the result was that many thousands went back to their villages in despair, and the work at the camps became little better than a system of organised starvation, while the hospital was crowded with the dying. The experiment went on for several weeks, and at last the Bombay Government seem to have been satisfied that the people really were destitute. My own impression is that the work test—eight hours a day of stone-breaking or earth work, with a bare subsistence wage—is quite hard enough without the distance test being added, and besides, it is acknowledged by many of the best administrators to be bad economy to take the people far from their homes. Work done near the villages enables the people to see to their cattle and their fields and houses, besides which, if the village organisation is called in, it can often be done at far less cost. Where this plan was pursued, for instance, in the Central Provinces, the people seemed to me to be in far better heart and trim than when they were working in the great camps, where everything is done in a mechanical way, and where the feeling of homelessness must have been, beyond words, depressing to people who are so bound up with their families as the Indians are.

PEOPLE SAVED FROM FAMINE TO BE SWEPT AWAY BY DISEASE.

Another point I should like to say a word on is the dangerous extent to which the people in Bombay camps are massed together sometimes in crowds of 30,000 or more. For one thing it is almost impossible to get the work properly organised. The people are bewildered and demoralised, and often think they are being robbed of their due wages, and the tendency is to introduce vigorous systems of fining to take the place of proper supervision. But the worst feature of these gigantic famine crowds is the liability to sickness, and the almost certain vantage ground they offer to epidemics. It was to me amazing to observe the fatalistic way in which this side of the matter was treated. I was told in the spring that cholera was certain to come. But what preparations were made to meet it? There were these huge camps, pitched, as a rule, in unshaded places where the heat was overpowering, and with a defective water supply, and to each army of famine refugees one medical man of a kind, generally a hospital assistant or dispenser, was told off. In each collectorate an English doctor was appointed to travel round and inspect the medical arrangements, but the working responsibility for preserving the health and life of the people fell on the unlucky native apothecary, who was paid about the wages of a good native cook. The medical service was grossly inadequate for the treatment of ordinary famine diseases, which are plentiful enough, and for the important work of watching the general condition of the people and their fitness for labour. I asked myself what would happen when the expected cholera came, and really there could be no sort of doubt as to the answer. It was a case of saving the people from famine that they might be swept off in brigades by cholera and small-pox. It is an intelligible position that famine should be left to work its own course, but for this kind of treatment there can be no justification. If it was necessary to have these big camps, which were daily challenging disease, then the Government should have accepted the responsibility of setting them up. And if the proper complement of doctors and ambulancemen could not be raised in India the medical service should have been strengthened from outside. As it is, some hundreds of thousands of poor creatures, for whose lives we assumed an absolute responsibility, have been done to death under our auspices, and with the full foreknowledge of what was likely to happen.

SCENES AT CHOLERA-STRICKEN CAMPS.

You know what took place when these huge camps were attacked. When the disease broke out and carried off a few hundreds or thousands of the people, the rest fled homewards or in the direction of the nearest town or camp. Many died on the way, and where they went they carried the infection with them. At the camp at Devala the English doctor arrived to find 400 dead bodies, and people littered about the ground dying and struggling in the water of the river, where they had been seized as they went to drink. Those who could had run away. All the officials but two had made off, and the people had to be bribed to burn the dead. Incidents like this, which seemed horrifying enough in twos and threes became the regular thing later on in the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency and in many of the Native States. Even where the officials held their ground and kept panic in check, it was impossible to do much for the sufferers. English ideas of the treatment and care of the sick have not impressed themselves on the mind of the native official. Only the lowest castes can be got to tend the sick, and when you have cholera to deal with, the sweepers will shirk their work unless there is somebody to keep them up to it. At the famine poorhouse set up in a ginning compound at Nandurbar, where there was a slight attack, I saw people lying in the burning dust in a dying state with flies clustered on their faces. No one paid any attention to them until the party of Englishmen who were going round told the sweepers to bring some milk and stimulants. But the men did their work so roughly that it would have been kinder to leave the wretched creatures to die alone. The sense of utter desolation and the feeling that one is in the presence of outcasts from all human succour is very terrible and you get this feeling in every famine hospital—certainly that I visited. At a famine camp in the same district the cholera was attacking about seventy cases a day when I visited it. Two thousand people had fled, and of those who remained at work a man or woman would drop from time to time and be carried off to the cholera quarters. In these quarters, which consisted of small huts of matting there were whole families crowded together in various stages of collapse. The outbreak had begun among the children, on whose heads so much of the misery of the famine is falling, and nearly 200 of them were seized with cholera in the first five days. The medical service consisted of a vaccinator, who had been called out to deal with an outbreak of small-pox, which had attacked 600 of the people and carried off 100, and the native doctor from Nandurban came out, when he could be spared, from the town, which by this time was having its twenty deaths a day from cholera. There was no wood at Talwada to burn the dead, and famine labour was accordingly diverted to the extent of 50 workers from earth-carrying to grave-digging. An hour or two in a camp where this sort of thing is the price of relief enables us to fill in for ourselves the dry statistics of mortality which are beginning to reach this country. Every famine camp in Gujerat was attacked in the same way, and scores of thousands of children with there parents have perished—often without a hand stretched out to help them. The cholera is still raging, and it is not too late even now for those who may feel concerned in the matter to represent to the authorities that some better service is required.

THE NATIVE STATES.

In the Native States the system of relief was on much the same lines as in British territory. It is supervised, for the most part, by British officers, and carried through with funds advanced by the Government of India. Lord Curzon's strenuous initiative in the autumn, and the readiness with which most of the native rulers fell in with his schemes, are notable incidents. And let me say that Lord Curzon's efforts have been recognised by all classes of opinion in India. As to the issue of the unfortunate circular in which the alarm was raised that people would crowd in for relief to the sacrifice of their independence, that circular was, I think, based on a misconception of the character of the people. The Indian people are not paupers in spirit, and the idea of pauperisation is imported from this country, I cannot imagine that any people would work harder to preserve their independence by sticking to their villages and undergoing any amount of privation than the Indian people. So far as their own self-respect is concerned, they are quite capable of looking after it for themselves. The danger of demoralisation arises from the famine itself, and not from the measures of relief. But my point is, with regard to the Native States, that, having assumed responsibility for saving life, the Government are clearly committed to the further step of doing their part to set the cultivators of these States on their feet again.

THE URGENT QUESTION OF RELIEF.

And this brings me to the urgent question—What is to be done to keep the people who have lost everything from sinking into a state of chronic famine? So far as our information goes, the Government have made advances amounting to about £30,000 for the purchase of cattle and seed grain. How many of those cattle have already died and what percentage of applicants for help have been assisted we do not know. But we shall be on safe ground in conjecturing that this sum, eked out by perhaps another half-million or more from the Famine Fund, is not enough to go a quarter of the way round, or anything like it. I confess I should greatly like to know what estimate the famine officers, who are trying to set things going again throughout half India, have formed of the minimum of help required, and the Government of India might at least tell us what proportion the grants made bear to the most urgent needs of the cultivators. We may draw our own conclusions, I think, from Lord Curzon's despairing appeals to the charity of the world, and from the fact that though the rains are failing the numbers on relief are leaping up, and our own knowledge of the drain that the famine has made on the Government's treasury explains why more has not been done. Surely it is pedantic to discuss the resources of India in the abstract when we know that in this concrete case, where it is palpably to the advantage of Government to set the people going, those reserves of which we hear are not available. We are told that India's borrowing powers are unexhausted—in other words, that the relieving officer can make no recommendation to the guardians at home till India comes as a cleaned-out pauper to claim it. As if it were not ignominy enough to make the Viceroy do the sort of work he is doing in advertising our Imperial meanness to the world! The Sultan and a Chinese Viceroy have responded to his appeals. We as a State will not do him the common justice to believe that his distress is genuine. And while the Governor of Colorado is issuing proclamations about India's extremity the most that India seems able to hope for here is a parliamentary day not too far on in August.

TAXATION AFTER FAMINE.

Let me, in conclusion, remind you that there is another respect in which India is hoping for something like generous treatment at the hands of Parliament. The cultivator is beset by the need of cattle and seed, and he and his labourers will have to be kept alive at the earliest till October, when the first crops are due—supposing those crops to be ever sown. But after the crop comes the tax-gatherer, and you will find that the Budget Estimates for the current year allow for a failure of land revenue of only five million and odd rupees out of a normal revenue of some seventy-seven millions. That is for Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjaub. If this estimate is to guide the tax-collectors, then the old business of getting blood out of stones will be renewed, for it means that only one cultivator in fifteen will have his tax suspended. We ought not to require this iniquity at the hands of Englishmen who are entitled to be regarded as the people's friends, and who, I am confident, are often so regarded. Gentlemen, these are the questions of the moment on which the very life of India depends. As to those wider questions of policy and administration which form, as it were, the framework within which famine is enabled to do such deadly work, and which call for instant consideration, one can only hope that India's sufferings will not be wholly thrown away.

The Bishop of Hereford, who said he was glad to be present as an old friend of Mr. Nash, having been joined with him many years in good works in Bristol, of which Mr. Nash was the heart and soul, expressed the hope that the terrible experience through which India was passing might soon result in such new arrangements being made as would to some extent prevent the recurrence of such disasters in the future. He could not but hope, for instance, that something might be done to secure the Indian cultivator from the exactions of the money-lender. Further, he hoped that the Imperial Government would see the necessity of performing a really Imperial act—(hear, hear)—in the way of rendering assistance, while at the same time he trusted that the resources of private charity in this country had not been exhausted by the sum which had been raised by the Lord Mayor's Fund. He would suggest that a portion at least of the offertories taken at the forth coming harvest festivals to be held at the churches and chapels throughout the country should be devoted to the relief of the famine sufferers.

Mr. S. Smith, M.P., said they would all feel grateful for the fresh information afforded by Mr. Nash, and he trusted every member of Parliament present would support Sir William Wedderburn when next week he moved in the House of Commons to urge the Imperial Government to do what it had been felt for months past they ought already to have done. Though much of the evil was now irreparable, yet it was a reasonable demand upon the Government that they should make a grant of some millions of money. If that was not done a great number of the Indian cultivators would die next year from famine diseases. Their cattle were all dead, they were loaded with debt, their farms were reduced to a state of rack and ruin, and unless help was promptly given the people would sink into a permanent state of pauperism. No doubt the Government had many and imperative calls upon them at the present time but we had undertaken the responsibility of governing a quarter of the world, and we must make the sacrifices which such a responsibility entailed.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean, M. P., urged that one of the greatest evils under which the people of India suffered, which was largely responsible for these recurring famines, was the continual, periodical revisions of the land assessments. He believed that a permanent settlement of the whole of the land assessment of India would do much to restore the people to prosperity. With regard to the discussion of the matter in the House of Commons, he would only say that in his opinion the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy had been playing the game of battledore and shuttlecock with respect to responsibility in the matter. The Secretary of State said that the Viceroy had only to apply to the Home Government if he wanted help, but at the same time the Viceroy had received a strong hint that he was not to apply to the Home Government, for a grant of money so he had been obliged to go cadging round the world.—(Hear, hear.) He congratulated Mr. Scott on having made so happy a selection in asking Mr. Nash to go out to India. He knew what it was to be a journalist in India in these days of censorships.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. Nash had kept free from the social wiles and influences that so often destroyed the independence of journalists out there.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Nash for the information that he had afforded them.

This was seconded by Mr. D Naoroji, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Sir William Wedderburn for his hospitality, and for having given such an excellent opportunity of hearing Mr. Vaughan Nash's account of his experience in India.

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th August, 1900.

There will be a Ride out for all members to start from Riding School (weather permitting) at 7 a.m. on Friday 10th instant. Plain clothes. Private saddlery.

J. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th July, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,50,381	2,55,943	5,872	4,12,196
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	4,99,347
Decrease				Rs. 87,151

IT is announced that Lord Roberts has nominated ten more men serving in South Africa for promotion from the ranks to be second lieutenants. Six of them attain that rank at a bound from the position of private, these being Private Baggallay, of the Imperial Yeomanry, and Privates Norton, Nicholson, Fraser, Collins, and Biscoe, who have been serving in Lumsden's Horse. The others who secure the distinction are Lance-Sergeant Stanley, Border Regiment; Corporal Peel, Shropshire Light Infantry; Corporal Willson, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; and Lance-Corporal Wright, City of London Imperial Volunteers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENC

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE statement made in some of the newspapers that the Admiralty had ordered the utilisation of non-flammable wood to be suspended, as the result of the "Belleisle" experiment, can safely be accepted as true. Professor J. H. Biles, a well-known authority in chemistry, displays needless apprehension (in a letter to the "Times") lest the results of this experiment should mislead our naval architects, and lead to additional use of woodwork in the construction of warships. It is not at all likely that the Admiralty will be in haste to add to the amount of wood, or, indeed, that we shall modify our efforts to guard against the dangers of ignition from shell-fire. Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins is of opinion, rightly or wrongly, that the woodwork of the "Belleisle" was prevented from ignition by the asphyxiation of the flames by the lyddite fumes. This theory will at least command the attention it deserves, and would amply justify further experiments. In a sufficiently vitiated atmosphere fire is impossible, and so, too, of course, is human life. Fortunately, lyddite shells do not penetrate thin steel armour, and it should be possible to avert the suffocation of guns' crews by the principles of construction already adopted in our modern cruisers. The effects of lyddite fumes and of flammable wood are separate issues, although these interesting discussions on the "Belleisle" experiment have led to the consideration of both. There is nothing to prevent us from combining all round steel armour with non-flammable woodwork fittings (when we can get the latter), but so far experience has not shown our naval officers by which means the crews of warships may be safeguarded effectually. The possibility of suffocation by poisonous gases certainly adds a new horror to sea warfare.

Lord Stanley, formerly lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and now in the Reserve of Officers and honorary colonel of a volunteer corps, has been appointed military secretary to Lord Roberts. It would be most improper to unduly interfere with an appointment the holder of which is brought into close social daily contact with his chief, and whose position is extremely confidential, remarks a service paper. It may however be pointed out that it is unusual to allow an officer of lower rank than that of field-officer to be military secretary. When Sir Hugh Rose was Commander-in-Chief in India he attempted to ignore this rule, and appointed Lieutenant (now Major General) O. T. Burne as his military secretary, but the nomination was cancelled by instructions from home. Lieutenant Burne was admirably fitted for the appointment, but the Duke of Cambridge rightly insisted that the officer who was the chief channel of communication between the Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the army on matters of promotion or private affairs, should be an officer not under field rank. As for Lord Stanley's special qualifications, he has been modest enough to conceal them. Surely Lord Roberts had available some officer who has seen service and of proved capacity who would be more useful to him than one whose chief merit is that he is a junior lord of the Treasury. Truly kissing still goes by favour.

The idea of inviting members of the various corps to hold themselves in readiness to be called out for a month's service in this country at short notice will strike the observant as unnecessary and unjustified. . . The regulations which obtain at the present moment are such that those members who can spare the time have the opportunity of being in camp for several weeks at a stretch. As a fact the Government is trying to bridge over the approaching demand for compulsory service by inviting volunteers to do that which is altogether foreign to the lines on which volunteer corps were established. The proposed alteration will certainly not stimulate recruiting, and it is to be feared that it will retard it, for there is a fairly general opinion abroad during the last few days that this is the thin end of the wedge towards compulsory service. If the War Office allows for the provision of proper ranges and gives a more liberal controlling hand to commanding officers the ranks should be rapidly increased, and existing regulations should be found sufficient to ensure efficiency.

"Engineering" points to the excellent results as to fuel economy obtained on the prolonged trials that have taken place with ships fitted with Belle ville boilers. Reference to their various records of these trials—the data for which are obtained on unimpeachable authority—shows that the Belle ville water-tube boiler is practically on an equality with the ordinary return-tube boiler in fuel economy when both are in the hands of an efficient staff, and we may hope that before long there will be, in the Royal Navy, a sufficient engine-room personnel, skilled in the management of water-tube boilers, to run H. M. ships without undue coal expenditure, and without the accompaniment of excessive smoke, which is a sure sign of bad stoking or bad coal. After the Highflyer had been overhauled at Devonport on her voyage to the East Indies, her consumption was found to be 2.74 lb. at 12 1-2 knots between Plymouth and Gibraltar; and 2.67 lb. at 13.16 knots between Gibraltar and Malta. The figures may be compared with those obtained from the Diana on a voyage home from Australia when covering the same ground. The latter ship is fitted with cylindrical boilers, and at 12 knots she burnt at the rate of 2.94 lb. of coal per indicated horse-power per hour between Malta and Gibraltar (1023 miles), and between Gibraltar and Plymouth (1072 miles) at 12.6 knots, 2.85 lb. per hour. The total coal burnt on the 2092 miles was 235 tons for the Diana, and 215 tons in the Highflyer, the latter being the Bellville boiler ship.

We have shown what is really an enormous advantage for the Belleville boiler in evaporative economy compared to the cylindrical boiler. A most important point, according to the memorandum, which had to be determined by the trial, was the maximum speed which could be obtained at sea under ordinary service conditions. The indicated horse-power given out by the Belleville boiler ship Highflyer was 396 units above that of the Minerva on one trial, and 1381 on another trial at highest speed. The increase in speed was respectively, '37 knot and '94, knot, so that roughly the Highflyer was a knot faster than the Minerva. If the Minerva's cylindrical boilers had been called upon to give steam for the maximum power which was developed by the Highflyer's machinery, there would have been needed an additional weight of 170 tons over that which the Minerva's machinery actually weighed; besides which extra space would have been needed. As the vessels existed, however, the Highflyer's machinery is 100 tons lighter than the Minerva's so that atequal powers the Belleville boilers gives an advantage of 270 tons. As the ships were built, the saving of 100 tons enabled six 6-in. guns to be mounted in the Highflyer, whilst the Minerva only had 4.7 in. guns.

"Engineering" contends, that the Admiralty Memorandum on the Belleville boiler should do much to reassure the public mind, which has been a good deal unsettled of late as to the efficiency of the Fleet, owing to the persistent attacks of those who disapprove of the newer system of steam generation. These attacks, both in Parliament and in a portion of the Press, have—says "Engineering"—too often been distinguished by violence of invective rather than by accuracy of statement, and have displayed an ignorance upon the subject that may account for the ferocity of the onslaught. It is a matter upon which the public is to be congratulated that the Admiralty have, to use a school boy expression, "owned-up." Frankness is a virtue not distinctive of any our public departments, defence by avoidance being the general rule of that most timid of all organisms, the Government official. It is well therefore, that we know the worst, and the worst, according to "Engineering," is not very bad; indeed, compared to what has been stated, it is distinctly good. It may be concluded that the memorandum is a straight-forward document, with no jesuistical revelation of smaller evils to convery the impression there are no larger ones. That we are sure the public may take for granted. We, (Engineering) glance through the list of defects, and see no more than an experienced engineer would anticipate might arise in making so notable a step in advance as was comprised in the adoption of water-tube boilers, and the increase in steam pressure by which it was accompanied. "Engineering" urges that larger staffs are needed in the engine departments, and contends for less interference by the executive officer.

The War Office, it is satisfactory to note, is concerned for the spiritual welfare of the Volunteers as well as for their efficiency as a fighting force. In reply to a question put to him on the subject in the House of Commons, Mr. Wyndham stated that it had been decided to authorize the officer commanding a Volunteer brigade camp, where no army chaplain or acting army chaplain, is stationed, to appoint a brigade chaplain. The officer commanding will also be empowered to appoint a second brigade chaplain for the denomination next most numerous to that of the chaplain, and the Volunteer chaplains however, will not be granted continuous pay at Army rates, their duties differing so greatly in amount and variety from those of an Army chaplain that there is really no ground for granting them such pay, their services, as Mr. Wyndham pointed out, being only required on Sunday.

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We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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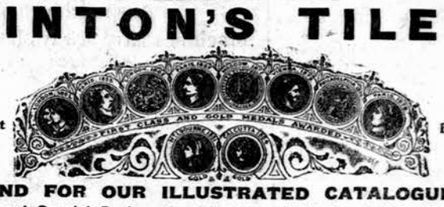

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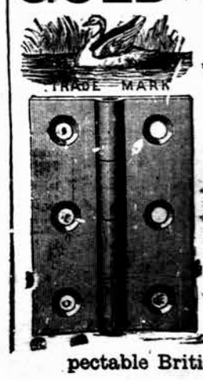

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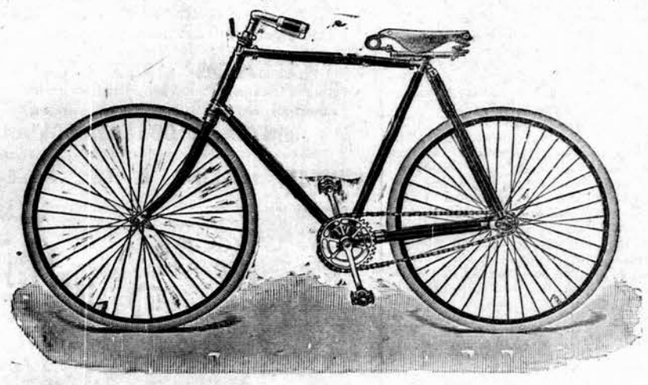

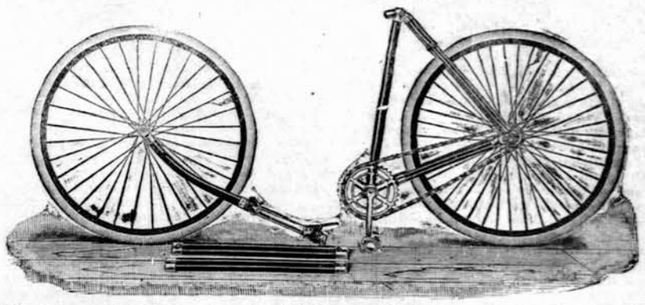

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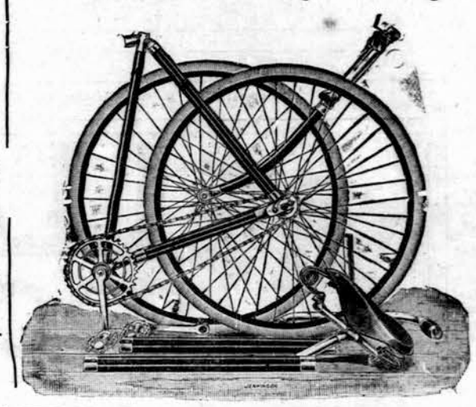

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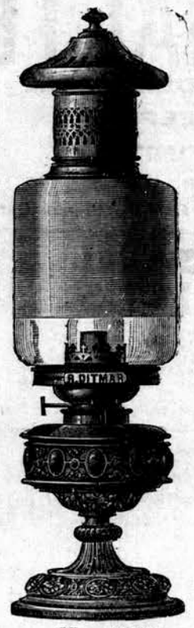

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